**INSURANCE.**

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 20— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 24 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.**

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 28 Jan. | SANCHI .. | | 16,550 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| 11 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 18 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA. | | 10,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,51[illegible] |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK@† | | [illegible],902 |
| 21 „ | JHINAI | | 7,962 |
| 24 „ | KANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 „ | MOOLTANA.. | | 20,847 |
| 7 April | SANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 „ | RAZMAK @.. | | 16,60[illegible] |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 „ | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 5 May | RAJPUTANA | | 6,568 |
| 12 „ | DELTA .. | MOREA* | 10,963 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,618 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA.. | | 14,1[illegible]0 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 0,984 |
| 16 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,9[illegible]2 |
| 23 „ | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x .. | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | MANUA .. | | 10,316 |

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

§ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £ 0
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £ 0.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,883 |
| 15th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,307 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 31st Jan. | MIRZAPORE .. | Straits, China, and Japan. |
| 7th Feb. | KALYAN .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 25th Jan. | ELLORA .. | Mombasa. |
| 25th „ | BANDRA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 17th „ | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 28th „ | CHARLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie |
| 30th „ | VIPA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 1st Feb. | KARAGOLA .. | East & South Africa |

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

## SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyne Maru .. | 5873 | 6 Jan. | 25 Jan. |
| Meigen Maru .. | 5345 | 21 „ | 1 Feb. |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 31 „ | 5 „ |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 „ | 12 „ |
| Tamatsu Maru .. | 4616 | 8 Feb. | 18 „ |
| Malacca Maru .. | 5374 | 15 „ | 29 „ |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 29 „ | 4 Mar. |

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Indus Maru .. | 11th Jan. | 24th Jan. |
| Borneo Maru .. | 12th „ | 28th „ |
| Yeikoku Maru .. | 22nd „ | 30th „ |
| *Heinan Maru .. | 11th „ | 3rd Feb. |
| Shinko Maru .. | 27th „ | 7th „ |
| Taizan Maru .. | 9th Feb | 18th „ |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 10th „ | 20th „ |
| Ichiyo Maru .. | 13th „ | 27th „ |
| Tsurushima M .. | 19th „ | 28th „ |
| Honolulu Maru .. | 24th „ | 5th Mar. |

*Arrives at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

## BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 23,00,000 |

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Amritsar | Jullunder | Montgomery) |
| Amballa City | Jaranwalla | Okara (dist.) |
| Amballa Cant | Jamma | Peshawar Can |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Patiala |
| Culcutta | (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mistations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to:—*

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

## INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 5/8. | Rs. 1. | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Managing Agents:* M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mo.
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'L Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative | Insurance Society, Ltd.

*Head Office:*—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to:—*

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

*For Particulars Apply to:—*

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY
Tel. No. 25347.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS to Canvass orders for Cotton piece goods, imitation silks, etc. For particulars apply to RADHA WEAVING CO., Chowa. Cannanore, North Malabar.

A R666

## SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 29545

## MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R638

## FOR SALE.

### KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dosuti for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be set free on application.

Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard

### THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.

Unbleached .. Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached .. Rs. 2- 3-0 each

### SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K.1

FOR SALE—650 Lbs English BLASTING POWDER. For particulars apply Box No 208. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

T R 680

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"KESEVSONE"—CANNANORE Manufacturers of cotton, silk and art silk piece goods. WANTED influential REPRESENTATIVES on respectable COMMISSION.

T R 682

WANTED—ALL desirous of earning Rs. 100 to 200/ per month in spare time. Success guaranteed. Apply sharp with two annas stamps to:—VILAS AND CO. JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

T R 681

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MEIGEN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st January, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1928, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at Marwari Bazar, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and statement of Income and Expenditure for S. Y. 1983 ended Asvad 30th (25th October, 1927).
(2) To adopt the report of the Managing Committee.
(3) To elect New Committee, a President, two Vice-Presidents and two Hon. Secretaries and appoint Auditors for S. Y. 1984 and fix their remuneration.
(4) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during S. Y. 1984.

By order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
HANSRAJ HARJI,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1928.

29839

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

IN modification of previous notifications Debenture-holders of the Rs. 12 lakhs and 7 lakhs Loans are informed that the debentures of the above loans will cease to carry interest after 1st January, 1928, and 1st February, 1928, respectively and will be redeemed on presentation by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on the debentures being surrendered duly discharged.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office.
Bombay 5th January, 1928.

29766

### COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT SOUTH DIVISION.

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

Mercara, the 19th January, 1928.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 9,000 c. ft. teak, 500 c. ft. honne, 5,000 c. ft. biti, lying in the Coorg Timber Depot at Hunsur, and about 37,000 c. ft. of matti lying in Depots at Tithimatti, Kalhalla and Nagerhole of the Eastern Forests of Coorg will be sold by Public Auction in convenient lots at Hunsur on 16-2-1928, commencing at 10 a.m. All the timber is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, SOUTH COORG, MERCARA.

29842

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNA alias KRISHNAJI PANDURANG KAMAT, late of Assonora, in the District of Bardez in the Portuguese Territory of Goa, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on the business of a Bakery at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased

GOVIND PANDURANG KAMAT, of Assonora, in the Portuguese Territory of Goa, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on the business of a Bakery at Fanaswadi, Bombay, residing at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, duly constituted Attorney of Pandurang alias Rajaram Krishna Kamat, widowed father of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Assonora in Goa ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of January, 1928.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

29841

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Carriage Washing Platforms for the new Terminal Station at Bellasis.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 4th day of February, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender Forms specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st Floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which will not be returned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

29833

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 1,300 tons of Asphalt for surface dressing, etc., of roads will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 3rd of February, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rupee One only for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January, 1928.

29840

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for redressing and treating with stone preservative the Porebunder work in the external walls of Municipal offices will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1928.

29843

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nursing Staff Mess, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 2nd February, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nursing Staff Mess, K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2|- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

29820

## TENDERS.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of Linon and Bed-pan Rooms for the European Wards at the Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5|- (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 21st January, 1928.

29844

## AUCTION SALES.

### MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BELLASIS ROAD (NEW NAGPADA) AND AT MUKUND GUJAR STREET

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomji and mother and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi and Hooseinbhai Abdul Tyeb Javi in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of December 1925 and made between the said Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi and Hooseinbhai Abdul Abdul Tyeb Javi, the Mortgagors of the one part and Jalbhoy Rustomji and another, the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction the properties described below in two lots, the LOT No. 1 on THURSDAY, the 26th JANUARY 1928 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and LOT NO. 2 on FRIDAY, the 27th JANUARY 1928 at 4 p. m. (S.T.) On TH7 RESPECTIVE PREMISES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD (NEW NAGPADA).

Sale on THURSDAY, the 26th JANUARY 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred forty-four square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 562, New No. 7794 Old Survey No. 2579 and New Survey No. 4019 and Cadastral Survey No. 1421 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 700 and Street Nos. 132-134 Bellasadsis Road and Mustan Tank Cross Lane and bounded on the East by the property of Hooseinkhan Ahmed Khan Rogay, on the West by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Allana and of Cumruddin on the North by the said Bellasis Road and on the South by the Mustan Tank Cross Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

PROPERTY AT MUKUND GUJAR STREET.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 27th JANUARY, 1928, at 4 P. M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mukund Gujar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 294, 295, New No. 7587 Old Survey No. 1461, New Survey No. 4590 Cadastral Survey No. 3613 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7987 and original Street Nos. 97—107 and recent Street Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 37 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Gujar Street, on or towards the South by the Noor Masjid, on or towards the East by the property of Hassanbhoy Kadibhoy Bodami and on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Nurbhoy Budhabhoy but now belonging to Jariwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.


THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY

OWING TREMENDOUS RUSH AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

Hurry Up! Come Early!

or

Book your seats well in advance

IT CAME!
THEY SAW!!
IT CONQUERED!!!

A cordial invitation is extended to the Bombay Public to visit the New Super-Cinema, Opposite Victoria Terminus, The

Capitol
Capitol
Capitol

Where the management is screening a wonderful 10-reel ROMANCE OF THE NAVY produced with the active co-operation of the British Admiralty

THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
THE FLAG LIEUTENANT

At the opening of The Capitol on Friday night in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, this fine film held a vast audience spell-bound.

MAMMOTH BATTLESHIPS NIPPY DESTROYERS GRACEFUL SEAPLANES, LOVELY WOMEN, STRENUOUS MEN and A FIERCE FIGHT TO RELIEVE A BESIEGURED GARRISON.

All these are included in The FLAG LIEUTENANT and, besides, there is real comedy by Dusty Miller and Stiffy Steele, already dubbed "Moon Face" and "Leamon Face" by the people of Bombay.

ROLL ALONG TO THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-15 AND 10 P.M.

Dress Circle Rs. 2-4
1st Class Re. 1-2
2nd Class As. 9
(Including Tax.)
3rd Class As. 4

DRESS CIRCLE SEATS BOOKED AT THE THEATRE.

UNIVERSAL

PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road.)
Presents THIS WEEK

THE LONG EAGLE

A Universal Jewel

Featuring
RAYMOND KEANE and BARBARA KENT
full of
ROMANCE—LOVE—THRILLS.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.


## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,289 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree on Plot No. 117 in the Jetha of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd. by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 1,289 Bales Cotton (Khandesh and Moghlai).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Phoenix

A most comfortable and durable WHITE CANVAS CREPE SOLE SHOE for Sports and Outdoor

Available in sizes 1½ to 9 from all Bazar Shoe Dealers.

Examine the Trade Mark and refuse imitations and substitutes.

Usual Retail Price. Rs. 3-12.

*Distributing Agents:*

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.

20, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA. | 249, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

Trade terms to Dealers on application.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 3,36,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Rs. 1,68,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi Hapur and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:—
THE LLOYDS BANK LTD.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI, Manager.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
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Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of leading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.


# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Opened easy on unfavourable Liverpool Cables—Range 7 Points—Small Market—Awaiting Ginning—Futures 16 to 20 Points Lower.

New York, Jan. 21.

The New York futures market opened 21 points lower in sympathy with easier closing quotation at Liverpool. There was slight recovery on scattered covering, but it was partially lost before the close. There was only small business and while operators are awaiting ginning report, prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 7 points. The close was quiet at a decline of 16 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 19.05 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed 19 to 20 points lower. Spot cotton prices suffered a loss of 17 points to 18.71 c.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 21st January:—

July Highest 18.58 (10.09 a.m.); Lowest 18.51 (at the opening).

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s Report:—

March Highest 18.63—10; Lowest 18.56—17.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends dated 21st January:—

"Cotton: Expect steady market with fluctuations sufficiently wide for scalping operations. Prefer purchases reaction accepting moderate profits. Don't think definite trend develop until new crop becomes factor, but eventually expect considerably higher prices."

GANN'S CABLE:

"Main trend is up. Demand is good. As long as market shows strength buying on reaction much better than selling on rally. Expect a bullish ginning report. Remain long."

Reuter:—"Market easier on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| F. P. Bales | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 21-1-28 | 6400000 | 9380000 |
| ,, Yesterday do | 14000 | 34000 |
| Exports to date do | 4187000 | 6388000 |
| Stock at Ports 20-1-28 | 2112000 | 2867000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do | 1221000 | 1456000 |
| ,, Liverpool 20-1-28 | 886000 | 1254000 |
| Visible Supply 20-1-28 | 5722000 | 7285000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 10895000 | 21039000 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.:—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,457 |
| Linseed | 2,179 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 318 |
| Gingellyseeds | 7,237 |
| Groundnuts | 28,685 |
| Castorseed | 3,248 |
| Rice | 48,947 |
| Myrabollams | 2,500 |
| Cottonseed | 41,891 |
| Gram | 934 |
| Jowar | 1,238 |
| Barley | 198 |
| Bajree | 5,467 |
| Coal | 629 tons. |

**THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 52/12, Closing 52/1/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/12, Closing 4/12/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12, Closing 4/12/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/8, Closing 58/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 60/12, Lowest 60/5, Closing 60/5/6.

### LIVERPOOL.

Hedge Selling—Speculative Selling pressure from the Continent and New York—Sales 6,000 bales—Futures 8 to 9 Points.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points. During the early part of the session, hedge selling was well absorbed, but later on selling pressure from the Continent and New York, depressed prices. The market closed weak at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points and sales of ready cotton were figured at 6,000 bales.

Empire futures declined 9 to 10 points while Egyptians lost 17 points during a short Saturday session.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 21st January:—

Hedge selling. Continent and New York selling. Buying power very limited.

Temperatures quite cold Central and Western belt, mostly around freezing point or colder. No rain.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 21st January:—

Market depressed by hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Market is easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables, and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season:—10,895,000 bales.

Exports from America 4,417,000 bales.

American mills takings for the season: —4,271,000 bales.

Stocks in the United States:—3,601,000 bales.

World's visible supply 7,335,000 bales.

Hornby Himesyk and Co.:—"If ginnings 12,500 will be construed bearish if 12,300 bullish more evidence big weevil hibernation."

"Cotton expect steady market with fluctuations sufficiently wide for scalping operations prefer purchases reaction accepting moderate profits, don't think definite trend develop until new crop becomes factor, but eventually expect considerably higher prices."

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.**

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

| | Week ending 21-1-28 Bales |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 10,895,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply | 536,000 |
| East India Cotton Visible Supply | 167,000 |
| American Cotton Visible Supply | 5,729,000 |
| Other Cotton Visible Supply | 279,000 |
| Total Sales | 50,670 |
| East Indian Cotton Sales | 600 |
| East Indian Cotton Stock | 14,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Forwarded | 2,700 |
| East Indian Cotton Actual Export | 200 |
| East Indian Cotton Imports | 3,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Speculation | — |
| American Cotton Afloat | 114,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat | 26,000 |
| Total Afloat | 178,000 |
| Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton | 279,000 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

100 Currimbhai Mills Khamgaon 323
100 Currimbhai Mills Hathras 307
100 Currimbhai Mills Keshangarh 309
100 Tata Mill Sindh American 411
100 E. Spinner & Co. Dhulia 328
100 F. Spinner & Co. Veraval 295.
100 Vardhman Bros. Amraoti 320
100 Vardhman Bros. Nandura 325
200 Forbes & Co Khandwa 323/324
200 Forbes & Co Sailu 327/328
100 P. Crystal & Co. Amraoti 340
200 P. Crystal & Co. Berar 338/340
200 Volkart Bros Malkapur 320/329

### BOMBAY

Opened steady on Commission Houses Buying Declined on large tenders. Closed steady Re. 1/4 Higher.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 362/ and ruled steady and improved to Rs. 364/ on Commission houses buying. Later on prices declined on large tenders of Oomra and Bengal Cotton. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 362 | 364 | 362 | 362/12 |
| Oomra D/J. | 332/4 | 333 | 332/4 | 332/12 |
| Oomra Mar. | 327/8 | 330 | 327/8 | 329 |
| Bengal D/J. | 302 | 303 | 302 | 302/8 |
| Bengal Mar. | 298 | 300 | 298 | 299/4 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Liverpool opened 4 points Lower. The forward market opened at 29/4 for Broach A/M. declivery and ruled steady on scattered buying by bazar operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were steady as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 363/4 | 364 | 363/4 | 363/12 |
| Oomra D/J. | 333 | 333/8 | 333 | 333/8 |
| Oomra Mar. | 329 | 330 | 329 | 329/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 302 | 302 | 301 | 301 |
| Bengal Mar. | 300 | 301 | 299 | 301 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 216.00—3.10 |
| April | 222.70—2.96 |
| July | 225.80—2.80 |

**TENDERS.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| F.G. M.G. Bengal D/J. | 2,000 | 9,900 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra D/J. | 2,100 | 10,500 |

**DAILY ROOM RATE**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bengal 303 D/J.
Bengal 300 March
Broach 363 A./M.
Oomra 333 D./J.
Oomra 330 March.

**SPOT RATES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 317 | 311 | 304 | 296 |
| S. P. | 315 | 309 | 302 | 294 |
| Rajputana | 317 | 311 | 304 | 296 |
| Punjab American | 417 | 410 | 403 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 341 | 334 | 324 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 365 | 358 | 348 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 353 | 346 | 336 | |
| Khandesh | 336 | 326 | 316 | 306 |
| Muthia | | 322 | 312 | 298 |

**EAST INDIAN COTTON**

**BREUL AND CO'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY**

Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 21-1-28 | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,533 | 1,63,518 | 2,02,922 |
| Central India | 1,934 | 1,25,447 | 1,11,909 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,808 | 1,47,682 | 1,01,159 |
| Hyderabad-Gaurani | 1,171 | 57,801 | 33,696 |
| Berar | 4,175 | 2,38,348 | 2,57,035 |
| Central Provinces | 1,401 | 1,40,152 | 88,158 |
| Total Oomras | 13,072 | 9,72,952 | 7,95,030 |
| Dholera | 242 | 49,777 | 26,759 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 59,151 | 46,279 |
| Rajputana | 201 | 18,878 | 15,600 |
| Sind-Punjab | 525 | 84,746 | 58,227 |
| Broach | | 2,597 | 239 |
| Crompta & Dharwar | | 3,455 | 19,714 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 25 | 3,462 | 8,970 |
| Cocanada | | | 395 |
| Timnevelly and Cambodia | | 7,425 | 4,594 |
| Persian | | 3,052 | 2,849 |
| American | | 21,111 | 66,721 |
| Egyptian & African | | 2,352 | 20,166 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 64 | 44 |
| Total | 14,065 | 12,35,956 | 10,65,557 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st Sept. to 19th Jan.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 21.1.28 | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 6,192 | 2,01,319 | 1,94,098 |
| Japan & China | 6,400 | 3,13,427 | 3,30,855 |
| Coast Ports | 125 | 10,986 | 5,184 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 37,281 | 40270 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe. | | | |
| China and Japan | | 43,765 | 77,684 |
| Total | 12,717 | 6,06,722 | 5,58,691 |

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One to three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rat 7 per cent.


GANN'S COTTON FORECAST for 1928.

Mr. GANN'S COTTON FORECAST for 1928 is now ready and original copies bearing Mr. Gann's signature and seal are now available from the undersigned. Mr. Gann predicts big fall in cotton from January onwards. Gann's books are also carried in stock

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY

Post Box No. 591 BOMBAY.



AMUSEMENTS.

CORINNE GRIFFITH in Three Hours

7 reels

A First National Picture

"TEE FOR TWO." PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.


**BULLION MARKET**

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.).

**GOLD**

Bombay, Jan. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 4 6 |
| Maha | 21 4 6 |
| Falguna | 21 5 9 |
| Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99 | 21 4 6 |
| National City | 21 8 3 |

**SILVER**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 59 2 0 |
| London Ready | 26 1/4 |
| Forward | 26 1/8 |
| London Shanghai Opening | |
| Opening | Closed. |
| N. w York Cent. | 57 1/8 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 59/2/0 | 59/1/0 | 59/2/0 | 59/0/0 |
| Falguna | 59/0/0 | 59/2/0 | 59/0/0 | 59/2/0 |

**EXCHANGE**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 3/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8 3/32 to 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady dull market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.4
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26/2
Tone of Silver.—Dull. China bought. Buyers satisfied. Market depends upon India.
American Cross Rate 4.87-13/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 28.

| | Red leaf. | Ready Average. | Ready Delivery. Contract. Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 315 | | |
| Bengal Fine | 310 | 305 | +4 |
| Bengal F.G. | 300 | 293 | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 310 | 305 | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 300 | 295 | |
| Wardha-Hinghat. Fine | 363/55 | 353/55 | |
| Nagpur Fine | 363/55 | 353/55 | +24 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 353/55 | 343/45 | |
| Arvi Fine | 353/55 | 343/45 | +18 |
| Amraoti Fine | 343/45 | 333/35 | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 340/42 | 325/28 | +1/2 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 335/38 | 325/28 | |
| Khandesh Fine | 325/28 | 320/22 | —5/6 |
| Muthia Fine | | 318/20 | —5 |
| Muthia F.G. | | | —16/7 |
| Nandel/Purna F.G. GS | 375/80 | | |
| Purna F.G. GS | 345/48 | 325/27 | |
| Parbhani/Sailu F.G. GS | | 323/27 | |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | | 230/32 | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 343/45 | 330/32 | |
| Broach F.G. | | | March +17 |
| Broach Fine | | | |
| Westerns M.G. | | 350/60 | |
| Westerns H.G. | | | |
| Cambodia | 395 | | |
| Miraj/Sangli | 410 | | Ap./My. +35 |
| Compta Good | 415 | | |
| Dholleras | | | |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | | |


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"THE GREEN ARCHER"

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Week Days: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.


**BOY WHO COULD NOT READ**

**WORD BLINDNESS**

The strange case of a lad whose eyesight was perfect, but who could not "see" letters and words properly, is related by Mr. A. M. MacGillivray in the "British Medical Journal."

Congenital word blindness, as it is called, means that the visual memory for letters and words is defective.

No other defects may be found in the eyes or eyesight, and no trouble experienced with figures or sums.

The lad's mother brought him to Mr. MacGillivray, who is surgeon to the Dundee Eye Institution, to see if there was anything wrong with the boy's eyesight, as ever since he had been to school he appeared totally unable to recognise the written letters of the alphabet.

His teachers had thought him simply backward and stupid, and kept him in the infant class; yet he could learn figures and do simple sums. He had no serious illness and no history of eye troubles, yet when asked to read printed letters could only do so correctly after several unsuccessful attempts.

GOOD AT PICTURES.

He was totally unable to read even the simplest words, such as "cat" or "dog", but the pictures of a cat or dog he at once recognised and named correctly.

He could write slowly and distinctly, but was unable to do so dictation. He showed a marked aptitude and keenness for drawing.

Had the condition been discovered earlier, special tuition in spelling and reading could have been instituted with the hope of overcoming the disability. Several successful results have been recorded by various authorities.

It is therefore highly important that all cases of children who exhibit marked difficulty in learning their letters (comments the doctor) should be carefully examined and special individual tuition adopted if "congenital word blindness" be diagnosed.

BRIGHT INTERVALS.

A scholastic friend, dwelling upon the trials of the past term, sends a few of the best howlers his brightest boys achieved. They are:—

1. Geometry teaches us to bisect angels.

2. Oliver Cromwell had an iron will and a large red nose, but underneath were deep religious feelings.

3. Contralto is a low sort of music that only ladies sing.

4. Henry VIII. had an abbess on his knee which made walking difficult.

The last seems particularly unkind to the greatest husband in our history.

# "CHRONICLE" DELHI EDITION.

## GREETINGS FROM LEADERS.

### MOST ADVANCED NATIONALIST PAPER

The following messages from prominent leaders were published in the Delhi edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 19th and 25th instant:—

Many of us here in the North, who had been feeling the absence of an organ, nationalist in outlook, propagating communal tolerance and advocating national aspirations, must feel grateful to the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" for their decision to issue a daily edition of their well-known paper from Delhi.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has all along been a fearless advocate of India's cause. Its Delhi edition will, I am sure, keep up that reputation. I wish every success to the venture.

RAFI AHMAD KIDWANI, M.L.A.
Masauli.

#### SIR MANMOHANDAS WELCOMES DELHI ENTERPRISE

I congratulate the "Bombay Chronicle" on its enterprise in starting a Delhi edition of the "Bombay Chronicle." It was indeed a matter of great regret that the Imperial Capital of India should have been up to this time without any such live daily paper. The hill-top administration of the country has been condemned, and rightly so, because of its being out of touch with the different currents of public life in the country.

The absence of any good daily in Delhi converted even the Delhi administration into a sort of a hill top administration, as without the salutary influences of a good Press there was not much difference between Delhi and Simla. The Legislature has to handle at its Delhi session some of the outstanding problems of the commercil world and it was a great handicap that there was no daily paper in Delhi either to formulate public opinion or to offer wholesome criticisms of the proceedings in the legislature. I am glad to see, therefore, that we shall now have a daily paper in Delhi. I hope it will maintain a tone of lofty and independent criticism and wish the enterprise every success.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
Bombay.

#### ALWAYS ON RIGHT SIDE

I was delighted to hear that a daily edition of the "Chronicle" will be issued from Delhi from the 19th instant, I am sure this will be appreciated by the public in Northern India.

The "Chronicle" is always on the right side and it is the "People's Paper" in the true sense of the words. It can well be described as the most sober and most advanced nationalist paper in India.

I hope the new edition of the "Chronicle" from Delhi will be of great help to Dr. Ansari and other leaders in their difficult task of solving the communal problems and bringing about a lasting unity between the different communities in Northern India.

I wish it every success.

SYED MAHMUD.
Chapra.

#### A MUCH NEEDED PAPER

Pray accept my hearty congratulations on your bringing out a daily edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" from Delhi. The capital of India needed such a patriotic and independent newspaper and I hope it will command the same population and success that characterised its Bombay edition.

(Sir Shaikh) ABDUL QADIR.
Lahore.

#### "CHRONICLE" MUST CAPTURE DELHI.

##### MOULANA MAHOMED ALI'S GREETINGS

Maulana Mahomed Ali writes:—

I remember when the great Sir Pherozeshah Mehta started the "Bombay Chronicle" and my friend and brother, Benjie Horniman, was picked out from amongst the Calcutta journalists to start the venture. That revolutionised Bombay journalism and even though, Horniman has now a paper of his own the "Chronicle" has never lost its position as the pioneer of independent journalism in our generation. When Horniman too followed our noble example in being copped under India's D. O. R. A., we in Chindwara feared that the "Chronicle" will have to shut up shop, but when it continued to appear and showed no less vigour we were astonished and thought that Horniman was projecting himself and casting his psychic shadow on Bombay's journalistic screen. But we soon discovered that the "Chronicle's" new editor was quite a distinct entity, and howsoever retiring and shy as a school-girl our Brelvi might be, he was no less vigorous at heart than Horniman. "Benjie" has his own corner in every Indian's heart, but Brelvi too has found a corner in that heart, and evidently that corner is now expanding, and I feel certain that Delhi will give him as warm a welcome as Bombay, and that he will capture the North-west from where he comes, as he captured the West.

The young men of the "Chronicle" are, I know, full of vigour, and I feel certain that they would justify Mr. Belgaumwala's great venture and capture the provinces that adjoin the Imperial enclave. I shall not only watch their progress, but will, if I can, also contribute to it, for every movement in which I have taken part has received tremendous backing from the "Chronicle."

AT THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

And it is in the fitness of things and at the precise moment when it was needed that the "Chronicle" has come to Delhi to back up a movement that we started on the 29th March 1927, by framing the Delhi proposals for uniting all communities into a compact though a composite nation. Madras and Calcutta have put the seal on the Delhi proposals and once more the voice of strife and discord is hushed. Let the "Chronicle" sound the clarion call of unity, self-respect and independence and I have no doubt, that if we do not forget the lesson of the last five years, we shall see the fruition of our efforts in a shape even more glorious than that in which our efforts fructified in 1920-21.

None will treat the struggle for India's freedom as a picnic after all that we have suffered, and no one will join our ranks merely to share the halo deserved only by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi.

LET US MOUNT THE HILL-TOP.

Our bitter experience of the past is bound to thin our ranks, but God is not always on the side of the big battalions. As a matter of fact it is always the minority that wins, and every great cause in the world began with a minority of one. Our numbers may be less, but our total strength is bound to be greater, and we shall have the inestimable advantage of the bitter experience of the past to guide us on to our goal, which, thank God, is now recognised to be complete national independence. As I said at Madras, we must get out of the slough of 'status' and mount the hill-top of 'contract'. "Dominion status" may be all that is claimed for it, but I prefer to contract an alliance even with the British to a "generous" gift of "Dominion status" from the British.

The "Chronicle" must capture Delhi and convert the centre of imperialism into the centre of nationalism. May God grant it full success in its endeavours.

MOHAMED ALI.
Delhi.

#### MR. MD. YAKUB'S FELICITATIONS

I welcome the issue of a daily edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" from Delhi. The need of a truly nationalist paper, free from party politics and communal bias, has long been felt in the capital of India in order to deal with the current political matters from an independent and unprejudiced point of view and to publish the reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly without showing a spirit of partiality. Judging from its past reputation it can safely be predicted that the Delhi Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be the best organ to fulfil this object.

I wish the paper a successful career.

MOHD. YAQUB,
Deputy President,
Legislative Assembly.

Moradabad.

#### KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

I have been asked to send a message for the first number of the Delhi Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" and I respond to the invitation with pleasure. In the impending struggle the "Bombay Chronicle" is expected to play a conspicuous part and to keep the flag flying. There are heavy odds against us but we are bound to win if we shall lay insistence on the points of agreement between the different communities and political parties.

In the past we have suffered a great deal by hasty, thoughtless or angry remarks and have worsened the situation by stressing the elements of discord or controversy. We have unconsciously played the game of our opponents much to their joy and greatly to our detriment.

AVOID FIRE-WORKS.

There is also another fact which steadily has to be kept in mind. We have to avoid mere fire-works. They create a terrible amount of din and noise and for the moment please the ignorant but leave only smoke behind. Every step that we take at this important moment in the history of our country should be carefully thought out and should be supported by the real determination of the people. Otherwise our brave but empty words only cause amusement to our enemies and make us weaker than before. By all means keep the glaze fixed at the stars but pray do not forget the solid earth you have your feet on.

USE WELL-TRIED WEAPONS.

To ignore actualities is futile, to indulge in vain heroics is ludicrous. Only political weapons chosen with great care after anxious examination of all the surrounding circumstances can be hoped to be effective.

I shall close this message with the well-known lines of Cardinal Newman:—

Lead kindly light amidst the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home.
Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see,
The distant scene; one step is enough for me.

Allahabad, ISWAR SARAN,
M.L.A.

A scene from "Three Hours" featuring Corinne Griffith which is shown in Pathe Cinema.

A scene from "The Love Eagle" which is shown in the Universal Picture House during this week.

#### WELCOME BY URDU PRESS.

##### GREAT NEED SATISFIED.

The "Hamdard" writes in its issue of the 17th instant:—

A Nationalist English Daily has been a long felt need in North India. Among the papers that are now being published from Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi and Lahore, there is hardly any paper which is not wedded to the policy of one party or of another. Besides editorial criticism which is not free from communal bias and party feelings, it has been found that even the news that most of the papers publish is one-sided. While some messages are altogether omitted, others are published with such headlines as would prejudice the mind of the readers. At least in Delhi, a paper was very badly needed which would not be wedded to the policy of any party, which would publish news with perfect freedom and honesty, and which would always place nationalism above everything else.

We are glad to know that the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to satisfy this long-felt need by bringing out a Delhi Edition of the "Chronicle". The "Bombay Chronicle" has a great share in the Nationalist movement in India long before the N. C. O. movement was started and even during the days of the Great War under Mr. Horniman, the "Chronicle" had been the vanguard of Indian nationalism. The services that the "Chronicle" rendered to the national cause during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab and in the days of the N. C.O. movement and the way in which it kept the national flag flying when the country was deprived of the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders due to their incarceration, can hardly be equalled by more than one or two other papers in India. The "Chronicle" occupies a very high place in Indian journals owing to its peace-loving policy, its fair criticism, its sober argumentation and high tone of journalism it maintains. Now as through its Delhi Edition it will be giving latest news to readers in North India, we are sure it will surpass all other papers.

We are informed, for the Delhi people, a morning edition will be issued which will contain all news till 7-0 a.m. which other papers publish in the evening. We welcome this guest from Bombay and hope that not only the Delhi public but all in North India who felt the need of a first class English Daily in North India will support the "Chronicle" and will give every encouragement to its directors so that they may turn the Delhi Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" into "Delhi Chronicle" at a very early date.

#### A MOST AGREEABLE SURPRISE

##### MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S WELCOME

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in a message of greeting to the Delhi edition of "The "Chronicle" says: My dear friend and brother Mr. Desai gave me a most agreeable surprise. I had come back to Delhi tired after most strenuous weeks at Bombay, Madras and then again at Calcutta and was leaving for Bombay to-night and looking up to meet old friends and carry on routine work. Then comes a telephonic message that Mr. H. P. Desai wanted to see me and shortly after he came in with an apology for wearing the European style of clothes and gave me the news that we were going to have the Delhi edition of the "Bombay Chronicle". I welcome this enterprise and congratulate both Mr. Belgamwala and Mr. Brelvi. Every one of us would be delighted to have a big national paper from this capital of India. Delhi has been the hotbed of reaction and intrigue. Newspapers with the object of killing national movements are having a fine innings here. "The Chronicle" single handed will surely beat them down. It is a very welcome enterprise and I pray for its success. I do hope my brother Maulana Mohamad Ali will soon start the weekly "Comrade" and then the two will stand by each other and carry on the national movements to a successful issue. I feel certain that the Delhi edition will prove a success and will receive a most cordial welcome from every right thinking Indian. Our National Congress has embarked on a truly advanced programme and Madras showed that Delhi should have powerful organs to support its decisions.

Delhi. SHAUKAT ALI.

#### HARBINGER OF PEACE AND HARMONY

I offer my cordial greetings to the "Bombay Chronicle" on its appearance at Delhi which is nearer my home. I have every hope that with its long established reputation for efficient journalism, it will spread in Northern India those influences which guide nations along the path of peace, harmony and progress, and will strongly help in moulding the new life of an awakening people.

Modern civilisation employs the Press in shaping the destiny of nations. In India the colliding of rival ambitions calls for sane and sober and yet a forceful Press. The sense of this great responsibility will, I think guide the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" in Northern India.

ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN,
Nawab, Sir Kt. C.S.I., M.L.A.
Lahore.

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

### INDIAN CEMENTS VERY STEADY.

**MILL SHARES.**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady at about previous closing prices. Trading for March asettement commenced from to-day. There was only small turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 953/ 12 Century at Rs. 466/4 Fazal at Rs. 502/8 and Pearl at Rs. 605/. There was scattered business and at slight advance some parties were selling. The close was quiet at a slight decline.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Bombay Burmah shares closed steady. There was some liquidation in Tata Hydros at the advance. Tramways were quiet. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not show any fluctuation of importance. Indian Cements shares were in good demand to-day. Alcock closed steady.

**SECURITIES.**

Government Securities closed rather steady on speculative demand.

**COTTON MILLS.**

| | Feb., 1928. Closing rates. |
|---|---|
| Paid up. | |
| 100 Ahmed. Advance | 400 |
| 100 Alliance | 30 |
| 50 Apollo | 6-12 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 317/8 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 951/4 |
| 250 Bradbury | 280 |
| 100 Century | 465 |
| 100 Central India | 528-12 |
| 500 Central India Pr. | 485 |
| 100 Colaba Land | 143/12 |
| 100 Coorla | 130 |
| 100 Crescent | 195 |
| 250 Currim | 270 |
| 500 David | 270 |
| 250 Dawn | 670 |
| 200 Edward Sassoon | 112/8 |
| 10 E D Sassoon | As. 14-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 16 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 201/4 |
| 50 Finlay | 165 |
| 1000 F. Petit | 500 |
| 100 Globe | 30 |
| 100 Gokak | 133-12 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 265 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 305 |
| 250 Jamshed Mfg. | 50 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 25-12 |
| 100 Khatau | 82/8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 295 |
| 1000 Luxmi Cotton | 6815 |
| 100 Madhavrao Sed. | 45 |
| 100 Madhowji | 117/8 |
| 500 Mathra las | 50 |
| 1000 Mancekji Petit | 1600 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 864 |
| 1000 Morarji | 2150 |
| 200 New Great | 316-4 |
| 10 New City | 130 |
| 250 Pabaney | 286-4 |
| 250 Pearl | 605 |
| 100 Phoenix | 420 |
| 10 Premier | 13 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 7300 |
| 250 Simplex | 207-8 |
| 50 Swan | 120 |
| 100 Swadesni | 530 |
| 500 Tata Mill | 82/8 |
| 500 Vishnu Cotton | 3150 |

**BANKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Imperial | 1400 |
| 125 ,, | 338/12 |
| 50 India | 88 |
| 50 Baroda | 91/8 |
| 25 Central | 26/2 |
| £5 Eastern | 84 |
| £12 1/2 National Bank | £50 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahd. Prantij | 917/8 |
| Amritsar Patti | 143 |
| 100 Cen. Prov. Rly. | 101 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 101 |
| 100 Guzerat Rly. | 93/8 |
| 100 Hoshiarpur | 99 |
| 100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly. | 95 |
| 90 Mandhra Bhon | 79 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 79 |
| 100 Sialkote | 106 |
| 100 Sindh Lt. Ry. | 140/8 |

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-15-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-5.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates: 2nd Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Rupees paper Rs. 76-0-6, 1915-55, Rs. 106/7.

Tone of Market.—Steady. speculation bought.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Upper Sindh | 87/8 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 721-4 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Electric | 103 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 785 |
| 100 Alcock | 373/12 |
| 125 B. Burma | 872/8 |
| 50 B. Burma N. I. | 813/12 |
| 10 Br. India Insurance | 9 |
| Ssh. Bt. Burma Pet | 4/10 |
| 50 B. Tramway | 157/8 |
| 50 ,, ,, Pref. | 70 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 265 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 51/4 |
| 10 Bundi Cement | 23 |
| 250 Indian Cement | 276/4 |
| 10 Central India Mining | 23-12 |
| £ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1/8 |
| sh. 2 Do Defd. | 1 |
| 100 Katni Ordinary | 247/8 |
| 40 Katni Deferred | 802/8 |
| 50 Oriental Life Ass. | 2000 |
| 25 New India Insur. | 19/8 |
| 10 Punjab P. Cement | 14/14 |
| 10 Pref. | 15 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 46 |
| 75 Tata Iron Ordinary | 79/8 |
| 30 Tata Iron Defd. | 286/4 |
| 150 Tata Iron 1st Pre | 135/8 |
| 100 Tata Iron 2nd Pr | 92/4 |
| 1000 Tata Hydro | 1116/4 |
| 100 Tata Oil | 48 |
| 1000 Tata Power Ord | 580 |
| 100 Tata Power Pref. | 905 |
| 15 Scindia Steam | 18/10 |

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

Lady Wilson to unveil the bust of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, Founder of the Seva Sadan Society, at Malabari, Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.**

Parsis' protest against Simon Commission, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 26.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 27.**

P. & O. mail boat "Razmak" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at 6 a.m.

**SATURDAY, Jan. 28.**

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meets at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tyme Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Coloney extra per s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left London on the 7th instant arrived Port Said on the afternoon of the 20th instant and left there the same evening.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 20th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macviear" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 62. Total Mortality this day last year was 58.

## CHARITY BY SHETH DOSABHAI MAGANLAL.

We understand that Sheth Dosabhai has donated a part of his property in Hirji Mansion on the Sandhurst House, for students of Visnagar, up to a limit of 10, for the higher or collegiate education, in Bombay specially in Technical line, and for the medical and B. Com. Courses. The boarders will be fed and given all the expenses for education, namely—college fee, books, etc. free of charge.

Applications should be sent to Mr. Girdharlal Dayaram, Ghod Bunder Road, Amar Bhuvan, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

## GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Petit Laboratory Physics Theatre, Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

## RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following contributions have been acknowledged:—From the Bombay Municipality (contribution for 9 months, January to September 1927), Rs. 9,000; From a sympathiser, Rs. 25; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for December 1927, Rs. 200; From Bai Villabai Sodheybhai Ramnal in memory of her late husband, Rs. 25; From N. M. Wadia Charities for October and November 1927, Rs. 200; From Mr. K. B. Mehta (per Mr. P. Mehta), Rs. 25; From Mr. V. B. Mogre, Rs. 5.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association the "Rockefeller Malaria Film" will be shown by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker in Navarkar Chawl, near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Tuesday), and in Ghoverdhandas Buildings, Girgaum, on 26th and 27th (Thursday and Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

## LECTURES ON VEDIC RELIGION.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College New York City, will deliver a course of six lectures under the auspices of the University on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building on the following days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

(1.) Tuesday, Jan. 31, Rig Veda.
(2.) Wednesday, Feb. 1, Upanishads.
(3.) Friday, Feb. 3, Sankhya-Yoga.
(4.) Saturday, Feb. 4, Buddhism.
(5.) Tuesday, Feb. 14, Vedanta.
(6.) Friday, Feb. 17, Universal Religion.

## G. I. P. R. UNION.

An urgent extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union will be held at Jivraj Nansey's wadi, near Matunga post office, G. I. P. Railway side, to-mrrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

## PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION

(To-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a public meeting of the Parsis at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the Simon Commission and to support Mr. Saklatvalla's valiant fight in that connection, when Messrs. Maneckji Patel, F. J. Ginwalla, Erucbshaw Hirji Behedin, Nashirwan Bharucha, Pleader, Pustam Gagrat, Solicitor, Drs. Bacha and K. K. Dadachanji and others will speak and Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

## WORKERS' HARTAL COMMITTEE

With a view to organise the Hartal amongst the working people of Bombay on the 3rd proximo when the Simon Commission lands at Bombay, a Committee consisting of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla as President, and Messrs. P. Spratt and R. S. Nimbkhar as Secretaries and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, S. S. Mirajkar, S. A. Dange and K. N. Joglekar as members is formed. The Committee is organising a workers' procession with black and red flags from Parel to Foras Road, in the morning and then hold a mass meeting near the Municipal Workers' Union office on that day.

## GRAIN MERCHANTS TO CLOSE MARKET

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Saturday, the 21st instant, it was resolved to close the market of grain and seeds on Friday, the 3rd February, 1928, the day on which the Simon Commission lands in Bombay and to refrain from participating in the activities of the Simon Commission.

## PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAY ON "HINDU MISSION"

Three prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 will be awarded for the best essays on "The need for a Hindu Mission and the best way of organising it." The essays must not exceed fifty printed pages and are to be submitted before the 1st March, 1928. Those who desire to compete may obtain a copy of suggestions for synopsis and instructions from Seth Padamraj Jain, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, 160 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

## GOVERNOR'S INTEREST IN ART

### VISIT TO MR. LALKAKA'S STUDIO

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, visited the Studio of Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, well-known Bombay artist, on Saturday at 11-30 a.m. and remained for about 20 minutes. His Excellency was received on arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Lalkaka and was shown round the studio. His Excellency evinced great interest in the portraits and sketches painted by Mr. Lalkaka.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**JULY.**

**NEW YORK.**

| | Jan. 23. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.52 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.29 |
| Difference | —.23 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18 30 |
| Difference | .22 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Jan. 23. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9 80 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.76 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.56 |
| Difference | —.14 |
| Broach Expectation | 300 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | Jan. 23. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 3 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 1 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market.—Steady.

# BOMBAY HARD COURT TENNIS

## CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY OPENS

## SOME GRIM TUSSLES ON OPENING DAY

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament organised by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana began yesterday when a dozen matches were decided. Naturally enough the standard of play was mediocre but there were some grim tussles witnessed in which excitement ran high.

Most keenly contested of all was the match between R. H. E. Nagarwalla and D. M. Pereira which ran to three sets, forty-three games in all being played. The former exploited a stylish service and took the first set at 10—8, Pereira, however, far from being disheartened, stuck grimly to his task and evened up matters in the second set after sixteen games had been played. The strain, however, told on him and Nagarwalla was able to win the deciding set comfortably. C. H. M. Barday lasted to beat C. S. De'Andrade after losing the first set. There was too much chopping in this to make it attractive. Prof. K. R. Gunjikar fully extended Dr. V. Shirodkar who was hard put to it to win the first set at 9—7, C. S. Tyabjee also gave his opponent P. J. Tidke, a tough fight and though beaten, was far from disgraced. That promising colt E. Duthie had no difficulty in disposing of his opponent and the other matches were more or less, of the same character.

### THE RESULT

MEN'S SINGLES.

S J Rahimtulla beat T Fugita, 6—2, 7—5.

H T Flanagan beat R Vakharia, 6—0, 7—5.

G V Mulajik beat A R Acott, 6—3, 6—2.

L Bunyam beat T Fardunjee, 6—0, 6—2.

Dr. Challam beat S N Dravid, 6—4, 6—2.

A C Santoke beat K M Desai, 6—2, 6—1.

E Duthie beat B D Jog, 6—0, 6—1.

R K Sangham beat Lt Deshpande, 6—1, 6—1.

P J Tidke beat C S Tyabjee, 8—6, 6—4.

R H E Nagarwalla beat D M Pereira, 10—8, 7—9, 6—3.

C H M Barday beat C S De'Andrade, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Dr. V Shirodkar beat Prof K R Gunjikar, 9—7, 6—3.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1 at 4 p.m. Lt. Commander Wadeson vs. I S Makhijani followed by R Glover Wright vs. H R Shellenberger.

No. 2, at 4 p.m. N R Somam vs. Lt. Commander Maundrell followed by W B Schleiter vs. C Gonslves.

No. 3 at 4 p.m. B S Dalaya vs. D H Secker followed by R V Trivedi vs. J B Kirk.

No. 4 at 4 p.m. A R Wood vs. T H Joshi.

PARSI GYMKHANAN COURT.

4 p.m. P K S Chari vs M B Bhagvat.

ISLAM GYMKHANA COURT.

4 p.m. C G Freke vs. Homi P Padar. followed by T Baker vs. N R Swarna.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA COURT.

4 p.m. W Chandrasen vs. K Y Bhandarkar followed by A G Gupte vs. R A Wagle.

## SUIT AGAINST "HERALD"

### POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK.

The adjourned hearing of the application made by Jugad-guru Shankaracharya Swami Anantacharyaji of Bhyankar Math for appointment of a Receiver in connection with his suit to recover Rs. 5,000 from the National Newspapers Co. Ltd., Proprietors of the "Indian National Herald," came on yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court.

Mr. N. N. Engineer, appearing for the plaintiff, intimated that the defendant company were willing to pay up the amount within seven days. Counsel, therefore, suggested that the case should be postponed.

His Lordship fixed January 30 for further hearing.

## SEVEN TRANSPORTED FOR MURDER

### ALLEGED CRIMINAL INTIMACY

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal made by Hanmantagauda Ramangauda and six others of Dharwar District against the sentence of transportation passed by the Sessions Judge who, disagreeing with the three assessors, convicted them of murder and rioting with deadly weapons.

The seven accused waylaid the deceased Chanbasappa on the morning of 20th April while he was on his way to Kusugal station, and attacked him fatally.

The motive suggested for the crime was that the deceased was found in a compromising position with the wife of third accused. This was the probable cause of provocation to the latter who decided to do away with him with the help of the other accused.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal confirming the sentences.

## SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE OFFICIAL

### MAGISTRATE DIRECTS ENQUIRIES TO BE MADE

Serious allegations were made by Mahomed Abdul Rahim a suspect in custody against a police official before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning when he, along with six others was placed before his Worship by the police for a remand into custody for four days more pending the completion of inquiries.

The suspects were arrested by the police in the Alexandra Docks as they were seen loitering there on the 12th instant. They were remanded into custody for 10 days and the remand application was renewed on Monday.

On the Court's inquiring whether they had any objection to being remanded into custody, Mahomed Abdul Rahim complained bitterly that the police were ill-treating him and that a police Inspector had assaulted him with an Eddie Polo stick. The suspect pointed out some injury on his head as a result of the alleged assault.

The Magistrate while remanding the suspects into custody, directed inquiries to be made in the suspect's complaint.

## CHARGED UNDER GAMBLING ACT

### ACCUSED FINED

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Hony. Presidency Magistrate Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin, Abdul Hussein Moosabhai was charged under Section 12 of the Gambling Act. Mr. Talpade pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on 7th instant at about 1 p.m. a police constable who was on special duty in plain clothes saw the accused standing in front of a house in Yakub Lane near J. J. Hospital. A Mahomedan came up to him and while the accused and the Mahomedan were conversing, the accused took out the race card and wrote something on it. After that the Mahomedan took out 3 currency notes and handed them to the accused who before putting them into his pocket was arrested by the constable, with the race card, pencil, and three currency notes of Rs. 10 each in his hand. The Mahomedan escaped. The accused was taken to the police station where he was searched and a sum of Rs. 259-1-5 and other articles were found in his pocket. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The accused stated that he was to go to the races on that day and when he came down he met an acquaintance a Bori from Surat who told him that he was doing business in Bombay as Dalal and accused thereupon asked him to give him his address. The Bori thereupon took out his note book and gave him a leaf from his note book and the accused wrote the name and address of the Bori when he was arrested by the constable.

The Court commenting upon the evidence observed that the accused was given an opportunity to explain the figures on the race card and his explanation was not at all convincing. The minimum stake is one of Rs. 5 while on the race card there were the figures 2 1|2 among others. That clearly showed that accused wanted to play in partnership with another person. From the policeman's evidence it was clear that the accused wrote down something on the race card after which the Mahomedan passed the money.

On the evidence, the Court convicted the accused but observed that the accused is a respectable Bori doing business in Surat, and probably he was ignorant of the fact that his act would constitute an offence under the Gambling Act and further taking into consideration the fact that in his search a sum of Rs. 259 was found, which formed one of the exhibits and would be confiscated under the Act, the Court believed that the ends of justice would be amply satisfied by passing a light sentence in this case. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and exhibits were ordered to be confiscated.

## FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS

### THREE DIE ON SUNDAY

The motor cars are taking more victims than ever in the City was demonstrated by the three inquests held on Monday morning by the Coroner. Three persons received injuries by being knocked down by motor cars on Sunday and all of them succumbed either in the hospital or at the spot. Two motor cars No. 9987 driven by Albert Shemibeni and another No. 5857 were racing on Sunday morning along Lady Jamshedji Road when Hasansha aged, eight years was run over. The attention of the motorists was drawn by an alarm of the pedestrians who stopped the cars and rendered assistance to the unlucky boy, but he died on the spot.

GIRL KILLED.

Another accident occurred near Chandanwadi when Dhondibai a five-year old girl was knocked down by a motor car No. 1997 driven by Jamnadas Ramchandra. She was removed to the hospital but died soon after admission.

PURDESHI'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Bhika Jalai, a Purdesai, was going along Mahaluxmi Road when he too fell a victim to a motor-car accident. He was warned by a policeman on duty not to cross the road but he defined the warning and rushed forward. He was run over by a motor car No. Z 7022. Death was instantaneous.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

### RESULTS OF INTER M. B. B. S. EXAM

The following candidates have passed the Inter. M.B.B.S. Examination:—

CLASS I.

Durga Shrinivas Dravid.

CLASS II.

J F Araujo, K G Awati, K Balwant, S Balwant, R S Bammi, S K Basu, S K Bhargava, K J Bhatt, M Colaco, H B Dhalla, P S D'Melo, G V Dravid, A E D'Sa, A Freitas, J V Gaikwad, B B Gandhi, R C Gandhi, F C Ghai, G B Godbole, S A Godbole, P G Haldipur, S Hurry, B S Jirge, T V Joglekar, G V Joshi, S R Joshi, G B Kabraji, G K Kale, F N Kapadia, H M Kapadia, T D Kavina, S N Kawley, N G Kelkar, K T Korke, H P Kowli, A G Kulkarni, K D Manohar, R C Markan, J D de Souza Martins, J S Mathur, D H Mehta, M S Mehta, N J Mehta, T V Mhaskar, A S Misra, D V Modak, M Farooq, M Ahmad, G K Mulki, C R Naidu, V M V Nazareth, O N Ojha, S Pandit, Y C Pandit, M N Parandekar, N B Phadke, K B Pispati, J N Plaha, O D Popat, M B Raut, S A Razvi, H N Sen, V K Shah, R V Shahane, P P Sheth, A Syed, M R Vachha, G N Vazifdar, S V Vibhakar, B K Vinchure, P R Wagle.

PASS.

N N Godse.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson and the Lady Reay Medical Scholarships:—To Durga Shrinivas Dravid.

The Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship:—To Gool Nowroji Vazifdar.

## FELLOWSHIP OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

### DR. B. E. GHASWALLA NOT TO STAND FOR RE-ELECTION.

The following notification appears in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

As a vacancy will occur among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of Dr. Bhikaji Edalji Ghaswala, L. M. & S., ceasing to be an Ordinary Fellow under Section 4 (2) of the Indian Universities Act No. VIII of 1904, on the expiry of his term of office on the 30th March, 1928, the Chancellor of the University hereby directs in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, sub-section (1) of the abovementioned Act, that an election by the Faculty of Medicine of the University be held to fill the said vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows on Monday, the 13th February, 1928.

In connection with this notification, it may be mentioned that Dr. Ghaswala has been uninterruptedly elected a Fellow by the Faculty of Medicine for over 25 years. This time he is not seeking re-election owing to indifferent health.

## "THREE HOURS" AT PATHE

Corinne Griffith, always one of the most dependable of all screen stars, be it in a dramatic or comedy vehicle, again scores in "Three Hours," the First National picture, which opened at the Royal Opera House for a week's run.

Of a decidedly melodramatic tinge, "Three Hours" gives to Miss Griffith, perhaps, one of the greatest opportunities that she has had in a long time for the portrayal of a tensely dramatic role of fine emtional quality, and as usual, the star gives a most creditable performance.

Picture-goers who laughed and chuckled with Corinne at the showing of her brilliant comedies, "Classified" and "Syncopating Sue," will find an altogether different Corinne in "Three Hours." Her part in this picture is as tragic as the characterisations in the previously mentioned films were humorous.

# BEARISH CENSUS GINNING REPORT

## AMERICAN COTTON

**GINNED UPTO 15TH JAN. BALES 12,502,000**

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

(IN THOUSANDS.)

| | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ginning Sept. 1st | 532 | 486 | 806 | 1,143 | 947 | 1,896 | 697 | 1,540 |
| Ginning Sept. 16th | — | — | — | — | 2,666 | 4,282 | 2,509 | 3,506 |
| Ginning Oct. 1st | — | — | — | — | 4,528 | 7,126 | 5,643 | 5,945 |
| Ginning per cent. | — | — | — | — | 33.2 | 44.2 | 31.8 | ? |
| Ginning Oct 18th | 5,755 | 5,497 | 6,978 | 6,409 | 7,616 | 9,519 | 8,728 | 8,119 |
| Ginning per cent. | 43.2 | 68.9 | 71.7 | 63.0 | 55.8 | 59.0 | 49.2 | ? |
| Ginning Nov. 1st | 7,509 | 6,646 | 8,139 | 7,556 | 9,716 | 11,207 | 11,254 | 9,926 |
| Ginning per cent | 56.6 | 83.3 | 83.7 | 74.3 | 71.2 | 69.5 | 63.4 | ? |
| Ginning Nov. 14th | 8,915 | 7,274 | 8,870 | 8,369 | 11,162 | 12,620 | 12,956 | 10,809 |
| Ginning per cent. | 67.2 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 82.3 | 81.8 | 76.0 | 73.0 | ? |
| Ginning Dec. 1st | 10,141 | 7,640 | 9,320 | 9,243 | 12,238 | 13,871 | 14,644 | 11,743 |
| Ginning per cent. | 76.4 | 95.8 | 96.8 | 90.9 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 82.5 | ? |
| Ginning Dec. 12th | 10,876 | 7,791 | 9,489 | 9,549 | 12,792 | 14,832 | 15,541 | 12,072 |
| Ginning per cent. | 82.0 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 92.0 | | |
| Ginning Jan. 16th | 12,015 | 7,912 | 9,648 | 9,944 | 13,307 | 15,500 | | |
| Ginning per cent. | 90.5 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 96.1 | | |
| Final lint Cotton | 13,271 | 7,981 | 9,729 | 10,171 | 13,639 | 16,125 | | |

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY JANUARY 24, 1928.


## THE BOYCOTT WIDENS.

The truth about the boycott movement seems to be at last filtering out to England. An Indian correspondent of the "Observer" of London is reported to have sent a message to the paper stating that whatever support the Commission might receive in India would be "very insufficient" and that when the Simon Commission arrives, "it will find itself confronted by stubborn discontent." But the correspondent still hopes that the Commission will get some support "from Muslims, non-Brahmins, Eurasians and Europeans." The Anglo-Indians, whatever may be their shortcomings, have not failed to appreciate the favouritism shown to them in the appointment of all the seven Commissioners from among their kinsmen. But as regards the Muslims and non-Brahmins, they, we are sure, will even resent being bracketed with Anglo-Indians in this matter. It may be part of the British game to seek to decoy the Muslims and the non-Brahmins from their loyalty to their country and their nation. But every day that passes furnishes ample evidence to show that both the Muslims and non-Brahmins refuse to play into the hands of the tempters. Even the last hope of the British that some representative group of Muslims or non-Brahmins in some part of India would support the Commission is now dashed to the ground. It was thought that the Lahore Muslims at least would befriend the Commission. The public meeting of the Muslims of Lahore held on Sunday has once again proved its loyalty to the country and the best traditions of Islam by endorsing the boycott resolution of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta almost unanimously, only two persons dissenting. If the Shafi group deliberately avoided the meeting it must certainly be credited with some discretion if not valour. On the same day the Delhi Muslims, too, passed a similar resolution, the usual tactics of the small minority of holding another meeting at about the same time having miserably failed. About Bombay Muslims there need never have been any doubt. But, thanks to the advertisement in the Anglo-Indian Press of a coterie which came into existence only a few days ago and which called itself the All-India Muslim Federation, a section of the public outside Bombay has been misled into the belief that Bombay a considerable section in favour of the Commission. This belief is now proved to be false by the Lahore meeting of the 22nd and Sunday unanimously passing the boycott resolution after giving the coterie full opportunity to state its case. The clique had taken good care to leave the meeting before votes were taken but it was composed of a dozen men at the outside. It is only the partially blind who would say hereafter that the Muslims of Bombay, or for the matter of that of the whole country, would give any appreciable support to the Commission.

As regards non-Brahmins, those in Northern India have been wise enough not to form themselves into a separate party. The Non-Brahmins of Bombay and the Central Provinces have already given substantial support to the boycott movement. The Madras Non-Brahmins, too, have at last as a body declared for boycott. The resolution of the Justice Party is described by the "Times of India" as offering "conditional co-operation" to the Commission. Quibbling is the only refuge left now to the Anglo-Indian Press. The resolution declares in unmistakable terms that "until an authoritative declaration is made giving the Committees of the Legislature what in the opinion of this Committee is an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all the important stages, the Council Party and the South Indian Liberal Federation will not be able to co-operate with the work of the Royal Commission." If this resolution offers "conditional co-operation," so do the resolutions of the Congress, the Liberals and the Responsivists who all claim an effective voice in the enquiry as a condition for lifting the boycott. The various parties' standards of effectiveness may differ but that question can be considered only when those in power for the time being agree to fall in with the wishes of the people. What matters now is that the Commission as at present constituted, is unacceptable and is, as it deserves to be, boycotted by all the principal parties and communities in India.

A most gratifying feature of the progress of the boycott during the last few days is that the boycott movement is not confined to the cities or to the leaders and their lieutenants but is spreading fast to the towns and villages and to all classes of the people including the older student population. This is to a large extent due to the propagandist tours undertaken by the leaders themselves. Leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad are no longer disposed to confine their activities to Bombay. The splendid response that Mr. Jinnah evoked at Ahmedabad shows that tours like these are most effective, and Mr. Jinnah's example may well be followed by many other leaders in Bombay. One special advantage of propagandist tours is that the leaders can see for themselves that the masses not only respond to the call of the leaders but are capable of displaying a great sense of responsibility if wisely guided. It is a mistake, due to the lack of contact between the leaders and the masses, to suppose that the latter cannot manage activities like a boycott or a hartal with due restraint. All that is necessary is that the leaders who make a call for action should at the same time define the limits of that action. In the case of the proposed hartal, for instance, it would be desirable for leaders and bodies carrying it out to give specific instructions to the people as to the limits of the hartal. The Benares Municipality has given the right lead. While resolving to close all the offices of the Municipality on 3rd February, it has wisely excluded from the hartal the lighting, octroi and water-works departments. We understand that all-party boycott committees have issued appeals to municipalities and commercial, educational and other public and private bodies to observe the hartal. We trust that in view of the exceptional circumstances necessitating exceptional measures, the bodies appealed to will all co-operate in making the boycott and the hartal effective but free from the least disturbance of the public peace or any serious discomfort or distress to any section of the public.

## THE EAST AFRICAN MENACE

The successful session of the East African Indian National Congress, which concluded its deliberations after a remarkable expression of determined opposition to the proposals made by the White settlers to encroach upon the already restricted rights and status of Indians, should open the eyes of the Imperial Government to the real situation in Kenya. Unless Whitehall wishes Indians in the African territories clearly to understand that the doctrine of Imperial trusteeship is only a camouflage to blind their eyes to the persistent activity of the White settlers who although in a minority, wish to obtain complete and permanent legislative and administrative control of these territories, the present is the most opportune time for the British Government to insist upon due justice being done by the Governments of these territories to Indians. But the probability is that, whether in Kenya and Uganda or in Tanganyika and Rhodesia, the tendency of the Government of each territory will be to play second fiddle to the White settlers. In these territories there is no clash of interest, no mutual suspicion owing to racial differences amongst the White immigrants, as there is, for example, in South Africa between the Dutch Nationalists and the Uitlanders. In East and Central Africa, the anxiety of the Whites is not to suffer "the mistake and the tragedy of Natal," not to allow the Indians opportunities for leading a self-respecting existence. In Kenya the White settlers have successfully coerced the administration and they look upon the Hilton-Young Commission as an instrument which will help them to realise their ideal of making it the paradise of the Whites where the non-White races are relegated to a permanently subordinate position. The exhaustive analysis of their present situation which Mr. Tyebali, the President of the East African Indian National Congress session, made in his presidential address amply confirms the worst apprehensions of our countrymen in that part of Africa.

Mr. Tyebali naturally lays a good deal of the blame for deserting the cause of the Indians upon the head of the Kenya Government. If he charges Whitehall with hesitation and vacillation and with the anxiety not to ruffle the feelings of the White settlers, he has a severe indictment to make of the conduct of Sir Edward Grigg. "The Governor of Kenya," Mr. Tyebali says, "has been openly and unblushingly advocating the unjust cause of the White settlers." "In these circumstances, our fight for preserving our elementary rights in this country," he adds, "is daily becoming more and more difficult." He passes in review the findings of the Feetham Committee and the causes that led to the advent of the Hilton-Young Commission. The Feetham Report proposes to take away from Indians even the moderate amount of influence they hitherto possessed in local self-government in Kenya, while as regards the Hilton-Young Commission, it is only an "expert" mechanism to bring into being the Federation Scheme. Mr. Tyebali points out that the first step of Sir Edward Grigg was "to enter into an unholy alliance with Lord Delamere and his gang, whereby the Governor is promised the High Commissionership of the proposed Federation and Lord Delamere's party is guaranteed an unofficial White elected majority in the local Legislative Council." His next step, we presume, will be to develop the land policy in Kenya in such a manner as to relegate Indians to the worst and the unprofitable portions of the cultivable area, to put restrictions upon their trading rights and in every way to obstruct their attempt to secure State help for their educational and social advancement. The desire of the White settlers is to crush Indians out of existence, unless the latter choose to remain in a position little better than that of the African Native, the espousal of whose cause by the Indian community is anathema to them. "The interests of Africans and ours," Mr. Tyebali says in his presidential address, "are indissolubly bound up together. In protecting our own interests we are also protecting the interests of the Africans. Quietly and without undue advertisement we have done and shall continue to do our bit in the uplift of the Africans in whose country we live and make money, both by example and by giving them practical training in various crafts and avocations of life." This is an attitude which does great credit to our countrymen in Africa.

The menace to Indian interests in East Africa grows in volume with the notorious hostility shown to them by Sir Edward Grigg, who is reported to have informed Whitehall some months ago that he had succeeded in settling the Indian question and that he was ready to promote the idea of an East African Federation provided Kenya received an autonomous Government controlled by the Whites. Sir Edward Grigg evidently considers that his position as head of the Kenya administration does not preclude him from working as a propagandist against the Indian cause. He accepted the invitation to open the unofficial Conference of Indian Associtions in East Africa and he made a most provocative speech on the occasion and then had it published as a pamphlet to help the White propaganda against the Indians. Our countrymen in East Africa have all the greater reason in these circumstances to fear that the establishment of the Federation means the destruction of what little political status they enjoy in these territories. They must carry on, however, their fight for justice with redoubled vigour and singleness of purpose not trusting voices amongst them which may be carried away by false promises on the part of local officialdom. They can rest assured that in their fight Indians belonging to every shade of political opinion in this country are with them. They must have noticed with some little satisfaction also that the Independent Labour Party in England in a memorandum on the East African problem sent to the Madras Congress expresses in emphatic terms views the acceptance of which alone can secure justice to all the communities in East Africa. The memorandum emphasizes that the East African administrative policy must remain under the direction of the Imperial Parliament "until a democratic franchise is granted to the Natives of the East African Dependencies." It also suggests that the electorates that already exist as well as any others—that may be set up in these territories—should be equally open to all British subjects irrespective of their race." This is precisely what the Indians in Kenya have been repeatedly demanding, and we would advise them to adhere steadfastly to this demand.

# THE JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA.

## (NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.)

## ITS WORK, IDEALS AND HOPES

(BY PROF. M. MUJEEB.)

"What is your Jamia Millia," we are often asked, "is it a school or a college or a university?" Most of us find it difficult to answer the question. Our Jamia is a school and a college and a university, but it is also something more. It is an idea and an ideal. This is just what makes us hesitate when we are roudly asked to define ourselves. We cannot call ourselves a school or a college or a university according to the current meaning of these terms, and yet to achieve our ideals and have a practical basis to work upon we have been obliged to give our institution the form of a school and a college and a university.

### THE IDEA

The ideas according to which we work and which constitute the basis of our scheme very largely originate in the political, economic, social and moral needs of our community. For a time we ourselves made the mistake of imagining that this involved active participation in the current national movements, aggressive orthodoxy, and hostility towards those whom economic necessity or moral weakness drove to the opposite camp. But we have grown wiser with age, and we have now less noisy and more effective and feasible plans for doing our duty.

We take it for granted that it is impossible for us to remain an educational institution if we join a political party or attempt to carry out a purely political programme. But this should not be taken to mean that we discourage the growth of healthy political sentiment. Nationalism such as we desire is not that of the platform or the press; nor do we wish to train young men in the use of pious platitudes. Our ambition is to make the freedom of mind and body an element of the very being of our student: we leave the choice of the means to him and consider it sufficient if we have inspired him with the glory of the end. Our interest as an institution is in principles and not in practice, and we believe that the less opportunity and encouragement we give to our students to indulge in childish and premature display of political passion, the more sobriety and preserverence will they evince later on.

### DIGNITY OF LABOUR

But our chief concern is the economic condition of our community. There has always been a section among us Mohommadans which preached and practised a cordly idleness, but the arts and crafts have always and everywhere been our chief economic resource. The dignity of labour is really as fundamental a dogma of our faith is the belief in the unity of God but we have fallen away from the one way as much as from the other. It is one of the great objects of the Jamia to inspire those who come under its influence with the dignity of labour, and thus not only provide a means of likelihood to a very poor and idle community but open to it the most honourable of all professions. For those who long for a life of free development service or starvation will no more be the dread alternatives.

We cannot however restore to labour the dignity of which we have deprived it unless we revive within us the faith in God, which we have lost. And it is one of our fondest hopes that we shall be able through ceaseless effort to develop traditions in which the noblest in religion shall inspire us to achieve the highest in life.

### MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

It goes without saying that our medium of education is our vernacular, and we teach English not to enable our students to obtain lucrative posts but simply to keep in touch with the rest of the world. Beyond this there is little in our school curriculum that is fundamentally different from that of other advanced schools. Where we do differ fundamentally is the spirit and the ideal of our training. There might be innumerable other schools that are better equipped, many that have a more efficient staff, but it is not everywhere that a student learns to recognise in all his fellow-beings a dignity that transcends all differences of creed and wealth and social standing. Nor are there many insititutions in which it is brought home to the young that they are the members of a very poor and unhappy race, that it is their duty to devote their life to the service of others, and that he who has lived for himself has not lived at all.

But we realise the influence circumstances have on mentality and side by side we are doing our best to train our students in some art or craft, and though our means have greatly interfered with our wishes in this respect, the immense interest taken by our students in their carpentry and shoe-making classes gives a promise of success in the future, provided that lack of funds does not cripple us.

### A LOYAL STAFF

It is a notable feature of all educational institutions that do not hold out the prospect of Government service to their students that the college classes are woefully desolate, and we do not claim to be an exception to the rule. But we have had a very precarious existence, and one of our main towers of strength has been the loyalty of the handful of our college students who not only sacrificed whatever chances they had of making a career, but in spite of what circumstances and the opinion of the majority told them, held firmly to their belief that even a starving Jamia was better than none at all. Most of these brave fellows now constitute our school staff, and help to spread the faith that keeps the Jamia alive.

This, however, does not show what prospects a student who cannot for some reason serve the Jamia or the cause of national education has in life. That is true, but University is not a service securing agency, and the ambition which restricts itself to entering somebody's service is a curse of which we wish to rid our country. Those who join us, therefore must have something higher in their mind than a fixed income and a comfortable life. Such young men cannot be found, they must be made, and we are doing our best to provide in our Jamia scope for every kind of noble ambition.

### THE UNIVERSITY

Our principal function as a university is education, not only of those who attend our classes, but still more of those who do not. And with this end in view we have established an academy, to place at the service of all literate people as many and as good books as possible. Most of the staff and post-graduate students are fellows of this academy or are doing work under its directions. The academy publishes besides two journals, a monthly and a fortnightly, to keep its patrons in touch with the intellectual movements of the world and with the progress of national education. But an institution like ours falls far short of its real object if it confines itself to mere intellectual work. There is not so much a dearth of literate men among us as of those imbued with a lively social spirit, who not only know what is evil but have the courage and the desire to resist it. And therefore apart from what is imparted in the regular course of teaching, we have introduced two means of keeping our students in touch with those among whom their work mainly lies. The first is spinning and the second, mass education.

It is unfortunately true that there are not quite as many spinners in the Jamia as there ought to be. But this is due more to laziness and the uncertain condition of our finances, which makes it difficult for us to concentrate even on the teaching, than to any indifference towards the ideals embodied in the spinning wheel. For even in those days when communal ill-feeling was at its worst, the atmosphere of the Jamia remained unpolluted—and very often many of our younger students can be heard proudly asserting that the Jamia does not recognise any difference between rich and poor. This sentiment was put to the test last year during the national week, when we gave all the servants, the scavengers included, a holiday, and did all their work ourselves. At the end of the holiday came a feast, at which the staff served out a good dinner to all the servants. This was not done by an overbearing minority. A bare suggestion sufficed; the students took up the idea with the greatest enthusiasm, and those who kept aloof did so in many cases on the ground that such inane demonstrations were not enough. They were of course right, but besides such inane demonstrations now and then it is our constant endeavour to rouse our slumbering social consciences into becoming an active and efficient means of support to all those that need our sympathy and attention.

Partly to achieve this and partly to train our students in social service, we have established two night schools, one in the city and one in the University premises. They have both about two hundred names on their rolls, and most of the teachers are students from our school and college. The attendance at these schools is naturally irregular, and to create in the people an attachment for their school we often organise sports and chorus songs which are always successful, and form a great source of amusement for the whole suburb in which the university is situated.

### HAKIMJI'S INSPIRATION

Of course even when all is said, it must be admitted in the end that there is still very much more to be done. We must become better and more regular spinners, our

(Continued on Page 9.)

## Notes of the Day.

**In The Right Direction.**

Pandit Motilal Nehru told his audience at the El Azhar University in Cairo that he had not come to Egypt merely to see its sights. He wished to examine personally the results of Egypt's efforts to attain independence. He desired to meet Egyptian leaders and to create a reciprocal understanding between Egypt and India. Such reciprocal understandings between all nations struggling to be free are, indeed, necessary and it is gratifying to notice that leaders of Indian nationalism have become conscious of the necessity of taking practical steps in this direction. The idea of a League of Eastern Nations in close alliance with the indigenous nations of Africa has fascinating possibilities. If leaders of public opinion in Asia work for its realisation, not only will it be a potent factor in securing real independence for every Asiatic country now under foreign domination but it will also be a great factor for the preservation of international peace. Real World Peace can only be secured by White Imperialism meeting strong resistance from the sturdy nationalism of Asiatic countries. But this cannot be done until the Asiatic nations come to kow one another better.

**Frustrating The Plot.**

For India's sake Sir John Simon spurns winning further laurels in his profession. His interest in India, his passion for doing India good, his desire to give all his time to India are so intense that he does not omit to carry under his arm a "little red volume" entitled "Twelve Indian Statemen" when he says good-bye to friends and admirers and boards the boat train to Dover. But all these manifestations of devotion to India are, alas! lost on the Divisional Labour Party at Spen Valley, Sir John Simon's constituency. He entertained his electors, it will be recalled, to a good friendly chat on India and its importance, shall we say, to British capitalism. The Tory Press and the Liberal Press warmly applauded the speech and blessed the nice little plot hatched under Lord Brikenhead's auspices to keep Sir John Simon's seat safe and warm for him. Spen Valley was to remain uncontested in the ensuing election, so that in the interests of the Empire Sir John could have a walk over into the next Parliament. And now the Spen Valley Specialists refuse to join in the plot. We are sure they will be told by those who despise "Little Englandism" that they are not only an ignorant and unpatriotic but also an unmannerly lot.

**Possibilities.**

India is always a land of immense possibilities, particularly in the eyes of its pro-Consuls. Lord Meston, according to a Reuter message, discourses in a long article in the "Sunday Times" upon the Statutory Commission's task. His researches into Indian political possibilities lead him to the conclusion that between governing India as Parliament directs and giving it Home Rule there is no middle course. He reminds the Simon Commission of the dangers inherent in his opinion on the latter possibility. He begins with the consideration of just three questions, India's defence, relations with Indian Princes and guarantees for safeguarding minority communities, and suggests that each one of these provides material enough for a separate Royal Commission. For the Simon Show the cost to the Indian tax-payer will be about seven lakhs, the Imperial Government defraying only three lakhs out of the total colossal expenditure of ten lakhs estimated for it. If the craze for Commissions continues, the burden upon the Indian tax-payer will be absolutely crushing. Why cannot "friends of India" in England, like Lord Meston and his kind remain content with regarding the Simon Commission as a sufficient infliction upon this country?

**Familiar Tears.**

The "Jiji", a Tokyo journal, had a cartoon some weeks ago depicting a Japanese house-owner putting his hands to his ears in sheer desperation as a protest against the noice issuing from the big house on his right and from an equally big one on his left. He complained "of the noise of the builders of the British and American navy houses". This is how popular opinion in Japan regards the British and American efforts to secure reduction in naval armaments, but in Baron Tanaka's speech in the Japanese Diet the usual polite and familiar phrases occurred about the unsuccessful efforts of the Powers concerned in securing real limitation of armaments at the Geneva Conference. He shed tears over the failure and, in words which Foreign Ministers in England have made familiar all the world over by reiteration, the Japanese Foreign Minister too referred to his Government's anxiety "to contribute to the security of world peace". It is, indeed, curious that when Sir Austen Chamberlain declards that Britain is anxious for world peace, and President Coolidge says he has no other wish but peace and Baron Tanaka repeats the same admirable sentiment, world peace should remain such an elusive thing.

# HARTAL PROPAGANDA

## APPEAL TO SHOP-KEEPERS

## "TREAT FEBRUARY 3 AS SPECIAL "AMAVASYA"

### DR. PARANJPYE RESIGNS?

Looking to the enormous and ceaseless propaganda which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been carrying out in every nook and corner of Bombay, one need not have any doubts as to the kind of reception which the Simon Commission is bound to get at the hands of the citizens of Bombay. Yet one more meeting was held under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and Bhuleshwar Committee at Mavji Premji's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road on Monday night to endorse the resolution of the Congress and the Working Committee in respect of the boycott of the Simon Commission. Messrs. P.Spratt, K.N. Joglekar, S.A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, Vithaldas D. Govindji, Mohanlal Desai and others addressed the gathering on the necessity of a complete "Hartal" throughout the City on the day of the arrival of the "Simonites" and Mr. N.B. Deshpande presided.

LUDICROUS FARCE.

In his opening speech, Mr. Deshpande characterised the Parliamentary Commission as a ludicrous farce and a negation of the principle of self-determination. Speaking about the Hartal he exhorted the citizens of Bombay to greet the Simon Commission with a reception with which the Egyptians greeted the Milner Commission in Egypt.

In a vigorous Gujarati speech, Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji criticised, in scathing tones, the policy of wobbling which the Labour Party in England under the leadership of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald had adopted. Nationalist India, he added, had now no illusions about the bonafides of Englishmen to whatever party they might belong. Proceeding, the speaker expressed his firm conviction that the citizens of Bombay would do their mighty best to make the hartal an unparalleled one.

WHY COMMISSION IS COMING.

Mr. P. Spratt whose English was no better than Greek or Latin to the majority of the audience, critically examined the various stages through which the exploitation of India by the British Capitalists had passed. The British ruling class, he pointed out, was the part and parcel of British Capitalism. The speaker found very little to choose between British capitalism and Indian capitalism. Capitalists were of a piece all the world over. There was greater allowance between the British capitalists and rich people in India than there was between Indian capitalists and Indian masses. Indians had to oppose merely the Commission not because it was composed of Englishmen only, but because it was a Commission of capitalists. In the opinion of the speaker, the Commission was coming to India not with a view to grant further instalment of responsible government to India but with an avowed intention of perpetuating the British domination upon India. Mr. Spratt then dwelt at length upon the kind of constitution which India should demand. He suggested that the right of framing the future constitution for India should be vested in a body of representative constituents elected by Indians on the basis of adult franchise.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai stressed the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity with a view to make the boycott complete and effective.

THE SIMON "PLAGUE."

Mr. S. A. Dange made a humorous Hindi speech in which he appealed to the audience to observe a complete hartal on the 3rd of February. It was customary with the Hindu merchants, the speaker went on to say, to keep their shops closed on the "Amavasia" day, the last day of every calender month. The Hindu merchants of Bombay had to consider the 3rd of February as a special "Amavasia" day. (Applause). Again in the days of plague, it was usual with the traders to keep their shops and houses closed. The citizens of Bombay had to treat the day of the arrival of Simonites as a day of plague. (Laughter).

After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, the gathering dispersed.

### HONOURABLE DR. R. P. PARANJPYE

#### RUMOURED RESIGNATION FROM INDIA COUNCIL

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—"It is understood that the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has resigned his seat on the India Council and is expected to return to India in March next.

So far, no confirmation is, however, obtainable for this rumour from official sources."

(Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, it will be remembered, was appointed a member of the India Council in February last to succeed the late Mr. N. M. Samarth. Before his appointment he was holding the office of Minister for Forests and Excise in the Government of Bombay to which office Mr. G. B. Pradhan succeeded.)

### BENGAL LIBERAL LEADER SUPPORTS HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

"We shall have to revive days of Swadeshi and Non-Co-operation and boldly declare in one voice that British Parliament has no right to constitute any Commission and that the very principle of sending a foreign commission to decide India's fitness for Swaraj is detestable, is diabolical and constitutes a slur upon national honour" said Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee addressing the first of a series of meetings this evening at the Shraddhanand Park to educate Public Opinion on the boycott of Simon Commission. About 20,000 people were assembled and enthusiasm shown was reminiscent of non-co-operation days. Mr. Bannerjee urged the boycott of not only the Commission buth everything British.

Mr. Jatindranath Basu, leader of the Liberals who presided characterised the present time as the most critical in the struggle for Indian freedom and urged the boycott of British goods and observance of the hartal on the day of the Commission's arrival.

Mr. Basu further suggested social boycott of those who would give evidence before the Commission.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Swarajist Leader, criticised Lord Birkenhead's attitude and said his Lordship had taken advantage of the unfortunate communal situation to dare to fling such an affront on India.

Sirdar Mangal Singh speaking on behalf of the Sikh Community assured the people of the Sikh Community's fullest support to the boycott movement. He said there could be no two opinions in the country in regard to the boycott of the Commission.—Free Press.

### MAKING HARTAL COMPLETE SUCCESS

#### U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

BENARES, Jan 23.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee is taking energetic steps to implement the resolutions of the Madras Congress and the Benares Boycott Conference.

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# CLAUSE "E" BONE OF CONTENTION!

## SPECIAL MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

## MADRAS CONGRESSMEN'S REQUEST

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

It is understood that several Congress members of the local Legislature who feel dissatisfied with clause "E" of the Congress resolution intend requesting for a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in order to suspend operation of the clause. They feel that in measures like the Malabar Tenancy Bill, the Andhra University Bill and others it is their duty to participate in the proceedings and safeguard the interests of their constituencies.—Free Press.

## NEED OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

### MINORITY SHOULD ACCOMMODATE MAJORITY

### MR. B. C. PAL'S APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

PATNA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal addressed a crowded gathering of Hindu and Muslim citizens of Patna in the Anjuman Islamia Hall yesterday evening.

In the course of his lecture on the Hindu Muslim Unity Mr. Pal said that if India was to grow into a nation, the minority had to accommodate itself to the majority, and had to abide by the legitimate decisions of the majority, and try to convert the majority to their own views. That was the most elementary principle of politics. It was on that principle that he supported the extension of the reforms in the North-Western Frontier Provinces where the Hindus were in a hopeless minority. If freedom was the birth-right of every nation, how could they deny the birth-right of the people of the North-Western Provinces. He appealed to the thoughtful leaders of both the communities for mutual study and appreciation of their respective cultures and scriptures. If they did that, they would find that in higher reaches of thought and in spirit, there were no differences between Hinduism and Islam. There was absolutely no sanction in either religion for breaking their brothers' heads.

COMMON ELECTORATES. NECESSARY.

Continuing, he said, that it was the decree and will of God that Hindus and Musalmans must live together. Was it practical, he asked, common sense than to ignore the will of God? With regard to the practical differences, he said, he was glad that the Muslim League at Calcutta had agreed to the common electorate. He was against communal electorates and he thought joint electorates with such safeguards as might be necessary for proper protection of the interests of the minority would go a great way towards easing the situation. Troubles, he said, came from those who profitted by electoral dissensions and who were anxious to see that these troubles continued. It was his opinion that the solution of communal problems was bound up with the racial problem, with the solution of the Indo-British problem, for it was in the interest of the foreign army of occupations, merchants, trades and, civil servants to compliciate the complications. The reason was not far to seek. They were not gods or saints. They were only human beings. They did not like to part with powers and they found that in the mutual dissensions of the Hindus and Musalmans lay the best assurance of the continuance of their autocratic rule. If the Indo-British problem was solved, 99 per cent of the troubles would vanish. Concluding, he made a most moving appeal not to kill God's creatures in the name of God.

Mr. Abdul Azeez, Barrister, who presided differed from the speaker that the solution of the communal problem depended on the solution of the Indo-British problem. He said that it was the bounden duty of the Hindus and Musalmans to settle their differences themselves despite the presence of a third party. The third party existed even in the past when both the communities lived in perfect peace and amity with each other.

Mr. Shafi Daudi moved a vote of thanks to the speaker after which the meeting dispersed.—Free Press.

## AJMAL KHAN MEMORIAL FUND

### DR. ANSARI CONTRIBUTES RS 5,000

Dr. Ansari has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Hakim Ajmal Khan Memorial Fund which will be utilised for putting the Jamia Millia Islamia—National Muslim University—on a firm financial basis.

## GROSS UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

### AGRA PLEADER SUSPENDED FOR FOUR YEARS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

The High Court Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Lindsay, Mr. Justice Boyd and Mr. Justice Banerje suspended from practice for four years Babu Asharila, a pleader of Agra, whom their Lordships found guilty of gross unprofessional conduct. The charge against the accused was that he, in spite of receiving fee from the Agra United Mills Ltd., for representing them exclusively, we made a breach of the engagement with the mills by going over to the opposite side Messrs. Johns of Agra.—A. P.

## A "RUMP PARLIAMENT"

### CONGRESS MEMBERS ABSENT FROM MADRAS COUNCIL

### DEMAND FOR GRANTS PASSED

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The Madras Legislative Council met today at 11 a.m. The galleries were fairly crowded testifying to the importance of the first meeting of the Council after the recent session of the Indian National Congress. Almost all the members belonging to the Independent Party and those on Government benches were present, and when the meeting commenced, about 25 members of the Congress Party were present. But they all left when new members were sworn in. Members of the Justice Party were present in large numbers.

Interpellations did not occupy more than half an hour as all questions put by the Swarajists were simply called and no supplementary questions were raised. After interpelations, the Law Member moved "that the House do record its profound grief and sense of loss at the death of Sir P. Rajagopalachari." Other representative speakers associated themselves with the remarks of the Law Member and the resolution was passed all standing.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

The House proceeded to discuss the demands for grants for 1925-26. In all 9 demands were passed by the House, three of them for excess grants and the rest being supplementary grants.

After passing the demands for grants, Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir moved:

"That the reports of the Public Accounts Committee on the audit and appropriation accounts of the Madras Government for 1925-26 be taken into consideration."

A lengthy discussion took place on this motion, Mr. Krishnan Nair, Sir Patro, Mr. C. Gopala Menon and Mr. Sabhana taking part in it.

While Mr. Gopal Menon was speaking, the President left the chair and Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Deputy President occupied it, and when Mr. Sabhana spoke, he once again referred to the Council as a "Rump Parliament."

At 1-40 p.m. the House adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch, the Council resumed discussion on the report of the Public Accounts Committee. None of the Congress men entered the Chamber though many of them could be seen outside in the verandah. The motion was put to vote after Mr. Moir had replied, and was carried. The Madras Marriages Validation Bill of 1927 was then passed into law after suspending the Standing Order to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The Bill to further amend the Madras Children's Act was referred to a Select Committee. The Government Bill to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation of 1816 was then moved to be read in the Council. After discussion a division was taken and 19 voted for and 33 against and the motion was declared lost. The Council then adjourned for the day and will meet tomorrow.—Free Press.

## DR. ANSARI'S CONGRATULATIONS

### MESSAGE TO C. P. M. L. C.S

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

Mr. Khaparde, leader of the Council Nationalists has received the following telegram from Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress: "All glory to C. P. for the brilliant lead in bold vindication of national honour. Heartiest congratulations."—Free Press.

## ABOLITION OF INDIA DOCTOR

### RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is not known whether the Swarajist members of the Council of State will take part in the proceedings of the House on any subject other than those to be specified by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. But Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhary, a Swarajist, is responsible for having recently given notice of, no less than thirteen resolutions and over twenty questions in the Council of State. All the resolutions contain a striking of recommendations which are generally contained in the popular demands made from time to time both in the Legislatures and outside. Each resolution is therefore prefaced with the words "with a view to have responsible self-government established in British India."

First of all Mr. Choudhary pleads for the abolition of the office of the Secretary of State and the India Council and for the transferrence of the powers and duties relating to the Government of revenues of India and the powers over all officers now vested in the Secretary of State to the Governor-General-in-Council.—A. P.

# VIGOROUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

## MADRAS' SPLENDID LEAD

## ENERGETIC STEPS BY U. P. P. C. C.

### PLEA FOR INSTITUTING ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Over five thousand persons attended the mass meeting held here this evening to inaugurate the boycott of the Simon Commission movement. Another meeting was held simultaneously not a hundred yards off to explain the principles of the "People's Party" formed recently to put "our demand before the Commission."

Mr. S. Satyamurti referred to the instances of "treachery" in Puranas and history down to our own day, and said to betray the nation at a crisis like this would be the greatest treachery. His creed was non-violence, but when he found after a century of foreign domination, millions starving in the land, the highest rate in child mortality in the world, a nation dwarfed, it was still possible, that men should be there to betray the country, his faith, he said, was getting dimmed. Persons holding the other meeting, said Mr. Satyamurti, were their brethren. They lived amidst them. He wanted the audience to go to their homes that night after the meeting was over and plead with them to desist from their task.

Referring to Mr. Jayakar's resolution given notice of for the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Satyamurti said he did not understand what meaning to attach to that mystic phrase "effecive voice in shaping the decisions of the report." He thought that such moves were a mere camouflage.

When the Commission arrived, leaders would be away in Delhi, and Mr. Satyamurti appealed to the people to make the hartal a great success.

A SPLENDID LEAD.

Dr. Annie Besant speaking next, said Madras was giving a splendid lead by organising such a big meeting at such a short notice. She hoped she would actually hear of the success of the boycott movement started by them in Delhi where she proposed to be in February. It was she said a Responsive boycott and said:—"We do not want to go as witnesses before them. We want to leave them generally and severely alone. Our duty is to make the best of the immediate weapon we have and that is boycott of the Simon Seven. So thorough, so complete, so effective must be the boycott of the first visit of the Commission that there should be no second visit. The continuance of foreign rule was intolerable, and, later in the year, when I go to England I shall tell the British public that they must not send the Commission where it was not wanted."

"It is not enough that Madras has held a successful session of the Congress—successful in achievement as well as in arrangement", declared Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. "But success would be complete only if the resolutions passed were successfully implemented."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar detailed various measures they proposed to adopt and appealed for hearty co-operation of all in making the hartal a success.—Free Press.

## PANDEMONIUM AT MEETING.

### SHOES THROWN AT DAIS AUCTIONED FOR RS. 105.

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The two meetings held on the beach last night to voice feelings in regard to Simon Commission were in some ways a study in contract. Over five thousand people attended the Congress meeting while about a hundred persons graced the meeting organised by the "People's Party." At the latter meeting speeches were delivered by Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki, M. L. A., Mr. Pratapa Rao and Mr. Pokker. They said they were with the Congress Party in their demand for Swaraj. But they thought their case would go by default if they did not press their demand before the Commission.

The simple Non-Co-operation would not help them. Besides a hundred persons who sat and listened to these speeches there were another hundred or two who came and went from the bigger meeting. Interruptions and cries of "Shme", "shame", from them and twice or thrice there were even attempts of disturbances. One Muslim boycotted, when not allowed to speak, threatened to hold a third meeting there. But the organiser of the meeting went on with the meeting for nearly two hours. At about 8 p.m. it was announced at the Congress meeting, that the Justice Party had also decided on the boycott.

At once an enthusiastic group rushed at the smaller meeting and created disturbance, saying even Justicites have decided for the boycott, and these people should not co-operate. Confusion reigned for quarter of an hour and a pair of shoes was thrown at the dais height-wise. The shoes did not hurt anybody. But it excited the leaders. They at once proceeded to auction it and Mr. Farookhi himself bid for it Rs. 50. The bid rose as one Hindu speaker stood out beating one of the shoes with the other, and finally continued the auction placing them on his head. The shoes were then knocked down for Rs. 105 and Mr. Farookhi offered to send the amount to Mahatma Gandhi and tell him what his followers were doing.

The meeting was then dissolved and Mr. Farookhi and others left the meeting escorted by volunteers crying "Din Din Alla Ho Akbar."—Free Press.

## ABOLISH SIMON COMMISSION

### CONGRESS PARTY URGES APPOINTMENT OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

It is understood that the following resolution was discussed at the Congress Party meeting held yesterday:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government their resentment at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference composed of the delegates elected by the members of all Legislatures of India."

The following amendment to add the words "its entire want of confidence in same" after the words "Statutory Commission in the resolution will be considered at to-day's meeting to be held before the Council meets.

It is not known whether the Congress members will attend, to-day, the Legislative Council meeting to mark attendance.—Free Press.

## SIR A. MUDDIMAN BRINGS SECRET MESSAGE.

### PAVING WAY TO RECEPTION OF SIMON SEVEN.

A special correspondent of the "Hin-

(Continued on Page 9.)

# DRADULENT IMPOSITION ON PUBLIC"

## DIVISION IN LABOUR PARTY

## APPEAL FOR DISCIPLINE

LONDON, Jan. 23

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald endeavouring to promote greater cohesion in the Labour Party ranks as a preliminary to the new Parliamentary session, appeals in the "Forward" for discipline during the "testing year." He says that for the past twelve month the Party's weakness has been from within. Censuring critics have had mostly their own way. People who cared for the party were reluctant to hit back. But the general election demands team work and programmes, bearing some relation to the possibilities. He says that an attempt to divide the party into Right and Left in order to indicate lax and high degree of energy in service and capacity in execution is a fraudulent imposition upon the public.—Reuter.

# MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

## MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN BOMBAY

## HIS HIGHNESS' TOUR IMPRESSIONS

It was quite a cosmopolitan gathering that invaded the Victoria Terminus platform on Monday afternoon on the occasion of the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. In that vast concourse of humanity could particularly be seen a large number of Travancoreans and not a few of the subjects of the Cochin State as well. Groups of people had begun to pour in the platform from early afternoon, and much before the time of the arrival of the Punjab Mail the Bori Bunder platform was so packed that hundreds had to stand outside eager to catch a glance of the Royal visitor.

Punctual to a minute, at 4-45 p.m. on Monday the Punjab Mail steamed into the platform with its Royal Burden. There was stir rush and elbowing from all sides, because every one in the huge crowd wanted to have the first clear view of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and his Royal Suite on alighting from the train. His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness the Junior Maharani of Travancore and younger members of the Royal family, Capt. Postance and Mr. Kalinga Rayar, A.-D.-C.'s, Mr. M. V. Subramania Iyer, Private Secretary and others. A squadron from the Punjab (Infantry) Regiment had been drawn in right military style on the platform and furnished the Guard of Honour. The Political Secretary and A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bomby received the Royal guest with due ceremony. The representatives of various organisations representing the subjects of the progressive State of Travancore, resident in Bombay, were already there to accord to their beloved ruler a fitting reception and to pay their humble homage of loyalty and love. But to the great disappointment of many, by the time His Highness and his Royal companions alighted from the train, the large mass of humanity became so restive that it was difficult to maintain desciplinc. A prominent member of the local Travancore Association was seen murmuring that, in spite of previous arrangements to enable the Travancoreans to pay their loyal homage in a body, it could not be done. His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Junior Maharani were, however, profusely garlanded on behalf of the Travancore Association, Bombay. The Malbar Catholic Association and by Mrs. T. M. Nair. A word about Mrs. T. M. Nair, though irrelevent to the present occasion, would not be out of place. She is an ardent worker in the cause of Social Reform and the iwanciyation of women. She represents in Bombay the Mahila Mandir of Trivandrum in whose behalf she is trying to collect funds.

His Highness after alighting from the train inspected the Guard of Honour. His Highness has completed his fifteenth year. There was smartness all about him. Possessed of an aquiline nose, piercing eyes and a radiant smile always playing on his lips, His Highness became all at once the centre of attraction. He bowed every now and then in acknowledgment of the salutes from all sides. The pressmen and camera men flocked round him. Though only a boy of fifteen the Maharaja of Travancore never lost self-possession and was not in the least perturbed by the huge crowd and the seige of the pressmen. Her Highness the Junior Maharani's dignified bearing commanded respect. Her very simplicity is eloquent of her enlightenment.

The Royal Party then drove to the Baroda Palace, Napean Sea Road, where His Highness resides during his stay in Bombay. To a representative of the "Chronicle" who interviewed His Highness at his Bofbay residence he expresed how moved he was with the magnificent welcome accorded to him by the people of Bombay. His Highness averred that his tour hitherto had been one of great interest. His Highness, however, deplored that the time at his disposal was too short. During his itinerary he visited Calcutta, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. From Bombay His Highness will proceed to Madras 'en route' to Trivandrum; but the party might break journey at Tungabhadra.

Interviewed the Private Secretary to His Highness informed the "Chronicle" representative that at Gaya His Highness performed "Sradh" ceremony and at Benares His Highness bathed in the holy waters of the Ganges and performed pujas in the Great Hindu Temple. At Agra His Highness had a look round the glorious Taj Mahal, that "dream in marble" and other places of interest and importance.

### RECEPTION TO MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

The members of the Malabar Catholic Association mustered strong on the Victoria Terminus platform to receive His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. The president of the Association Mr. K. S. Mathew expressed to His Highness the loyal sentiments of His Highness's Catholic subjects residents in Bombay on whose behalf, he garlanded His Highness. The Maharani was garlanded by Mr. Lewis D'Cunha, the Vice-President of the Association. A boquet was presented to His Highness by Miss Navis and another one to the Maharani by Miss Violet Mathews.

His Highness in a suitable reply, graciously accepted the offerings and asked the President to thank one and all of the members of the Association for the loyalty and love shown to him.

# SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA

## HIS TERM TO BE EXTENDED?

## WILL HE ACT AS GOVERNOR?

Considerable interest centres round the announcement made in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Monday that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson would act as Viceroy in the latter's absence on leave in July next and that the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu would officiate as the Governor of Bombay. Though according to the statute, Sir Chunilal Mehta should retire from office by the end of June, it is believed in certain well-informed quarters that arrangements are in progress to extend the Finance Member's term of office for several reasons the chief of them being the fact that the Small Holdings Bill of which Sir Chunilal is in charge. It is believed that the Select Committee appointed by the Council to consider the Bill in details is not likely to conclude its deliberations and submit the report in the ensuing sessions of the legislature which meets in the third week of February. The bill will, therefore, have to be shelved till the Poona sessions before the commencement of which Sir Chunilal Mehta should retire as a matter of course. But the Government of Bombay have no delusions about the popularity the bill commands in the Council and the one way they see of getting the bill through is that Sir Chunilal should pilot it in all stages.

If this turns out to be true, Sir Chunilal would be the Senior Member of the Government while his Excellency the Viceroy proceeds on leave and there is no posibility of Mr. Rieu's superseding the Finance Member in acting as the Governor of Bombay.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, is, however, retiring on the expiry of his term and rumour has it that Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah will fill the vacancy.

### LAST SATURDAY'S RACING

#### A CORRECTION

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

The Associated Press is able authoritatively to announce that the remarks appearing in the local press concerning the objection raised in the Mohamerah Plate at Saturday's Bombay races by the rider of Amalphi (Barnett) are wrong. The objection lodged by Barnett was against the rider of Lucky Star (L. Jones) for crossing and not against Khalil, rider of Ghazuwan as stated in all the local papers.—A. P.

### VICEROY AND LADY IRWIN AT JODHPUR

VICEROY'S CAMP, JODHPUR, Jan. 23.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived here this morning accompanied by their staff and a party of friends. They were met at the station by His Highness the Maharaja, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident, the members of the State Council and the Principal Sirdars of the State. After inspecting the guard of honour, their excellencies drove in state coaches to the Rotanda palace escorted by the Jodhpur cavalry.—A. P.

# LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Ten thousand workers at the Lillooah Workshop of the East Indian Railway have downed tools, owing it is reported, to dissatisfaction at their wages, aggravated by friction between workers and workshop authorities. There has not been any disturbance hitherto. It may be recalled that the last strike at Lillooah workshop occurred in 1920 when serious disturbances took place.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

It is reported that the strikers petitioned to the Works Manager, demanding an increase in wages and that the petition was being considered by him. The immediate cause of the strike is alleged to be friction between some workers and the workshop authorities. The District Magistrate of Howrah, accompanied by the Police Superintendent, visited the place and took precautions to avert any trouble. The E. I. Railway Auxiliary force had been posted earlier in the day after the strike had begun but they were relieved by armed police. A number of constables and some officers have been posted between Howrah and Lillooah for watching the instruwent boxes on the line, lest they should be tempered with by the strikers.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The British Consul at Batavia reports that the Government of Dutch Indies have declared Aden and Moulmein to be infected with plague and that they have also declared that Singapore and Sourabaya are no longer infected with plague, and Madras, no longer infected with cholera.—Reuter's Special.

# BANGALAXMI CASE

## ONE ACCUSED IN DYING CONDITION

## ROY NOT TO TAKE HIS TRIAL WITH OTHERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The sensational Sessions trial of B. K. Lahiri, B. N. Banerjea, Sukumar Lahiri, and J. N. Roy in what is known as Bangalaxmi Case commenced to-day at the High Court sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Page.

At the outset, an application on behalf of the accused J. N. Roy was made praying for adjournment on the ground that the accused was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and was dying and could not attend court to-day.

His Lordship said if that was so, he could never stand his trial hereafter. After some discussions, His Lordship directed sureties of J. N. Roy either to produce him in Court by two o'clock to-day or to show cause why he shold not stand his trial. In the meantime, His Lordship directed counsel for the Crown to examine him by a qualified medical practitioner.—Free Press.

### J. N. ROY EXEMPTED FROM TRIAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

After lunch, accused J. N. Roy was brought in a stretcher when medical evidence was taken as to the condition of Roy.

Major Das, in reply to an observation of the Judge, said that Roy was suffering from Tuberculosis and it was difficult to say whether any adjournment of the case for six months, with all the worries hanging over his head, would do him good.

After further discussion, Mr. Justice Page directed that Roy would not take his trial with the other accused, namely B. K. Lahiri, B. N Banerjee, and S. K. Lahiri and his case be postponed.

The trial against the other accused was proceeded with and as the charges were being read to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown, the counsel of Lahiri took preliminary objections as to the maintainability of so many charges being lumped together.

Discussion on the technical point had not come to a close when the Court rose for the day.

A decision on the point would be given to-morrow and a jury will be empanelled.—Free Press.

### TRIAL BY JURY IN SESSIONS CASES

#### RESOLUTION PASSED IN C P COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

It was again a dull house when the Central Provinces Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day. Non-official resolutions were discussed after question-time. Mr. Ogale (nominated; depressed) resolution requesting Government to restore original forest tax in Morsi circle was carried despite Government opposition. Mr. N. S. Patel (Berar) moved that all cases tried by the Sessions Court in Berar should be tried by a jury. Mr. Kedar's amendment extending the sasope of the resolution to the whole of the province was accepted by the House. The Home Member opposed the resolution stating that Government was willing to examine the question, and if found suitable apply the system of jury trial to districts they found suitable for the experiment. He opposed the demand for trial by jury for murder cases as he thought that suitable and fit persons may not be found to work as jurors.

Mr. Grill, Council Secretary, opposing the resolution, said caution was necessary in the matter. He was afraid it would be difficult to find suitable persons for a jury and that there was a danger of outside influence also.

After a few more speeches, the resolution was carried 19 voting for and 17 against.—Free Press.

### 'SHAFIAN LEAGUE' AT DELHI

#### KHWAJA HASAN NIZAMI TO BE VICE PRESIDENT

DELHI, Jan. 23.

A meeting of Mussalmans was held yesterday at the residence of Khan Bahadur Pirzada Mahomed Hussain when it was decided to establish a "Shafian League" at Delhi to be called the Delhi Provincial Muslim Legue with Muhammd Hussain as the president and Khwaja Hasan Nizami as the vice president.

### WASTE OF EXPERIENCE BY DEMECHANISATION

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Commenting on the report from India that the 1st Field Brigade R. A. is being demechanised and that it is returning to India from Shanghai while its tractors are being returned to England, the "Daily Telegraph's" military corespondent deplores the waste of its experience in cumulative, t mechanical thction. He hopes that the visit of Sir Laming Worthington Evans to India will result in the removal of discrepancies between India and the home authorities as regards mechanisation.—Reuter.

# CONGRESS' INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

## DEFINITIONS OF "INDEPENDENCE' AND "SWARAJ"

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following memorandum:—

"In view of the importance of the Independence resolution of the Madras Congress, it is desirable that the fullest publicity be given to it and all its implications and consequences explained at public meetings and in the Press. The following points are noted in the hope that they may prove of some assistance to Congress Committees and Congressmen generally.

2. There is no conflict between 'Independence' and 'Swaraj.' No such issue as "'Independence v. Swaraj" arises, or of one being greater or more comprehensive than the other. Swaraj can and does mean complete freedom, but owing to certain happenings in past years it had come to signify in the minds of many some thing very short of full freedom. An ambiguity and vagueness had crept in and the Independence resolution has removed this. A goal must be as definite and clear as possible. 'Swaraj" as used by the Duke of Connaught probably meant something very different from the Swaraj of a Congressman. "Independence" therefore does not replace "Swaraj." It clarifies it and removes the latent ambiguity.

3. There has been a tendency in many quarters to interpret Swaraj as dominion status and a belief in the inevitability of the British connection. 'Independence rules out this interpretation and puts an end to this belief so far as the Congress is concerned.

4. Independence is certainly not a happy word but it conveys a special political significance which is easily understandable. It does not mean isolation. No nation to-day can be or ought to be isolated and cut off from the rest of the world. There must be to a large extent interdependence and co-operation for the common good of humanity. A free India will so co-operate with the progressive nations of the world.

5. Dominion status means at the least that we must so co-operate with England and her group of nations and have special and more intimate relations with them than with other countries. Independence does not limit our choice or bind us necessarily to any particular group whether it suits us or not. We are free to develop contacts with any nation or group.

6. Are there any special reasons for us to have more intimate relations with England and her group than with other countries? Her past record in India is all against her. Her present policy raises unanimous protest and is condemned by all parties. What does the British group stand for to-day even outside India. In the Colonies there is racial conflict and economic discrimination. Indians are humiliated in every way and the lot of the other coloured races is sometimes worse. Even in the Colonies where the whites are in a small minority they hold all the power and guard it jealously.

BRITAIN A BULLY.

7. In China and Egypt and Mesopotamia and Persia the role of England has been and is that of a bully and she has been the main obstacle to freedom. In Europe she is the friend of every reactionary dictator and an enemy of all progressive movements and prevents all endeavours to establish peace on an enduring basis. She has opposed all attempts at compulsory arbitration and disarmament conferences have failed chiefly because of her obduracy. Even her own principal delegate to the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil, had to resign because according to him his country was not sincerely trying for peace. England is considered to-day, and rightly so, the most reactionary force in the world. What reasons thus can India have to develop more intimate relations with her than with other countries? India's willing association with the British group can only mean that we support reaction and war and the suppression of struggling peoples and nations.

8. What is the position of England and her various dominions to-day? They have a common culture, largely a common origin and language, some ties of sentiment and more or less common economic interests. And yet in spite of having so much in common they are drifting apart, specially where economic interests conflict. South Africa and Ireland are continually pulling away from the group. Canada, and in a lesser degree Australia, gravitate economically and culturally towards the United States. A world crisis is exceedingly likely to result in the splitting up of the British group of nations.

9. In the case of India there is nothing in common with England except the hard and unpleasant fact that we have been ruled and exploited by her for a century and half. Our economic interests conflict all along the line, and if we ally ourselves to the British group there is bound to be continuous friction and India will either have to break away or be coerced into an unwilling agreement with a policy against her own interests. It is not conceivable that India can remain in the British group and yet be mistress of her destiny.

INDIA AND DOMINION.

10. Can India ever attain dominion status and be an equal member of the British Commonwealth? If this happens, India, by virtue of her vast population and her tremendous latent resources inevitably becomes the predominant partner in the group. The British Commonwealth would be dominated by India, and the centre of gravity would shift from London to Delhi. It is not conceivable that England or her dominions will agree to this. It would be easier to deal with India as an independent power than as a boss of their own concern.

11. It is thus difficult to conceive of a free India in the British Commonwealth. It is possible however for her to become nominal member of the group with a semblance of political power but without an effective voice in important matters of domestic and foreign policy, financially a trrill of London, and being made to play the imperialist game for the benefit of England. This is something very far from Swaraj. The co-operation of the lion and the lamb is bound to result, as it has always resulted, in the lamb being inside the lion. The subjection of India will thus continue, though perhaps in a different form. There are thus only two alternatives for us, and no possibility of a third way remaining subject country and gaining complete independence.

12. An important aspect of the Independence resolution, and one to be laid stress on, is its psychological reaction in India and abroad. It helps to create a mentality of freedom which no amount of talk about dominion status can do. In foreign countries no one appreciates the idea of dominion status and when told that India wants this status, the natural assumption is that India is not very much dissatisfied with British rule as she is still prepared to continue her close relation with England.

13. If India has a message to give to the world it is clear that she can do so more effectively as an independent country than as a member of the British group. Even England will listen to her more attentively if this message comes from a free and separate country than if it is accompanied with economic friction and domestic squabbles which must occur if we are tied to her.

14. It is also important to lay stress on the immediate withdrawal of the alien army occupation. The proposal to have ourselves protested by foreigners is most ignoble and must be rejected, whatever the consequences. As a matter of fact the chief function of the alien army is to suppress us. The question of the foreign army raises many issues which will be dealt with in a separate memorandum."

### MUSLIM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

#### MAHATMA'S APPEAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The appeal issued by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari for perpetuating the memory of Hakim Ajmal Khan by placing the Hakim's Muslim National University on a sound financial basis has met with generous and wholehearted support.

The signatories to the appeal now include His Highness the Aga Khan, the Maharaja of Mahommedabad, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sir Ali Imam Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Abdul Qudir, Moulana Mohamed Ali Moulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Mohommed Fakruddin and Nawab Muzamullah Khan.

# U. S. A. NEARER WAR?

## STATEMENTS "SHEER MADNESS"

## SENATOR BORAH REPLIES NEW YORK NAVY COMMANDAT

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Washington.—A statement attributed to the Commandant of New York Navy Yard that the United States is nearer a war today than ever because she is pursuing a competitive trade policy and crowding other nations into the background has evoked a reply by Senator Borah, who describes such "wild and excited statements about war as sheer madness. They are put out by members of the Navy as notice to the whole world, particularly to Britain, to get ready for war, and they are being so interpreted throughout the world. I regard such declarations as mischievous in the last degree"—Reuter.

### BRITISH CRICKETERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

#### HAMMOND AND TYLDESLEYS CONTRIBUTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Durban.—The sky was overcast and weather warm when England resumed their first innings in third test match of their tour in South Africa, on a wicket that was faster than on Saturday. Lunch score was 131 for two, Holmes having contributed 70.

When adjournment was made for tea, the score stood at 264 for 4. Hammond, who had so far made 72 was not out. Tyldesley's contribution was 78.—Reuter's Special.

Durban.—At the close of the play to-day England had made 381 for eight wickets. Hammond and Astill made ninety and forty respectively, and Stevens, with forty-two, was not out.—Reuter's Special.

# KING AMANULLAHA'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ENGLAND

## AFGHAN MINISTER TO DISCUSS DETAILS WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Afghan Minister in London returned from Naples to-day. He will discuss with the British authorities details of King Amanullah's visit to England after ascertained his pleasure as regards the suggested programme in England.

The British Minister at Kabul spent the week-end at Sandringham where Their Majesties are stayin.—Reuter.

### DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR MEXICO

#### DELEGATION TO SUGGEST ROTATION

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Havana.—The Mexican delegation will also suggest a rotation for the Director-General who hitherto has always been a United States citizen, and also that it should be clearly established that in no case shall a Pan-American Union be given political functions.—Reuter.

### VICEROY MOURNS HAKIMJI'S DEATH

In a letter to Hakim Jamil Khan, His Excellency the Viceroy has conveyed deep regret at the death of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and has expressed his sympathy with the bereaved family.—A. P.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon'ble Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir (Jr.) on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to arrive in Bombay on February 6 by the s.s. Cracovia.

### ADEN'S DEFENCE

#### TRANSFER FROM WAR OFFICE TO AIR MINISTRY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Rugby.—An interesting development is recorded by the Colonial Office which announces its decision to transfer the responsibility for the defence organisation at Aden from the War Office to the Air Ministry. In accordance with this decision a Royal Air Force officer will be appointed in April next to assume the command and administration of troops in the garrison.—B. O. W.

# REDUCTION IN WATER-TAX

## STANDING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION APPROVED

## DEBATE IN BOMBAY CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the recommendation of the Standing Committee to levy As. 14 per 1,000 gallons as water charges to the city. The amendments of Dr. Choksey and Mr. Shahashrabudhe for the increase of water rates on the railways port trust and textile mills were defeated.

WATER TAX

The debate on the budget estimates for 1928-29 having been closed on Friday last, Mr. H. M Rahimtoola Chairman of the Standing Committee replied to his critics on Monday afternoon. He agreed with Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay that it was for the members of the Corporation to place a construction programme instead of criticising the budget estimates prepared by the Standing Committee. He repudiated the suggestion that the Standing Committee had fixed the water tax. It was the Water Committee, he said which resolved and asked the Commissioner to submit to them the budget of the water department and the Standing Committee, he averred, had nothing to do with it. Mr. Nelson, the Chairman of the Port Trust had urged a reduction in the water tax on the industries, while Dr Choksey and Mr. Shashrabudhe had pressed for an increase. Mr. Rahimtoola submitted that the progress of the city depended upon the prosperity of the trade and industries and he thought it was their duty to help the industries.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Referring to the primary education in the city, he said, the Standing Committee had invited the Chairman and Secretary of the Schools Committee, while considering the Schools Committee budget, and it was after a great deal of consideration that they had reduced the budget by a lakh of rupees.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai:—Our voice was a voice in the wilderness

Mr. Rahimtoola:—If the Chairman of the School's Committee is not a strong man, it is not our fault. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Rahimtoola said even the ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee moved a cut of Rs. 1 lakh from the Schools Committee budget, which spoke for itself. The Corporation were not under any obligation to give higher education and yet it imparted University education in the K. E. M. Hospital and Soondardas College. He then disillusioned the mind of the Councillors in regard to the surplus cash balance which was a matter of temptation to some members. They had to pay interest on development loans and pay the loan of Rs. 41 lakhs which fell due next year. These two items only would absorb the surplus cash balance and it would leave a debit balance instead.

Finally, he assured the House that the Standing Committee, had asked for a report from the Commissioner in regard to the revision of the salaries of the higher officers and expressed a hope that trade and industries would flourish and prosper in the current year so that prosperity might reflect upon their budget. He also pointed out that the development works were taken up at the instance of the Government and not launched by the Corporation.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BUDGET

Consideration of the budget was then proceeded with and the income side was taken first.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved the adoption of the estimated income from water tax. Mr. P. G. Shahasrabudhe moved an amendment that the water tax to be charged in respect of railways and Bombay Port Trust be fixed at the rate of one rupee per 1,000 gallons instead of 14 annas as proposed by the Standing Committee. Mr. Sahasrabudhe said railways and the Port Trust were wealthy bodies and it was not fair to reduce their tax.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment and said so long as these bodies did not reduce their charges, viz., railway fares, they were not entitled to any reduction.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out Section 140 of the Municipal Act and said the water rate was fixed by the Standing Committee and the matter should be referred to that body for reconsideration if they wanted to reduce or increase the tax.

Dr. D. B. Master also pointed out that under the Municipl Act they could not charge more water tax than was necessary to meet their expenditure.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said if they were to reduce the water tax it should be for the benefit of the poor and not for the rich bodies like the Port Trust and the railways. If the railways reduced the third class fares, they would make out a case for the consideration of the Corporation.

Dr. J. N. Chotsey moved another amendment that the water tax be estimated at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons instead of at fourteen annas in respect of cotton and bleaching mills and other factories.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the amendment.

REDUCTION OF WATER-TAX FOR FACTORIES

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the reduction of water tax would give relief to the mill industry as a whole and not to the millowners.

The Standing Committee, he said, in recommending the reduction, were guided by the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board.

Dr. R. M. Mistry also agreed with the last speaker and said any relief given to the mill industry was a relief given to the poor people.

The amendment of Dr. Choksey was then put to the vote and was declared lost by a large majority. The voting on the amendment of Mr. Sahahshraoudhe was divided by 25 against 25. The President gave his casting vote against the amendment and a poll was demanded The result was that 27 voted for the amendment and 32 against it. It was, therefore, declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

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The Divisional Traffic Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway at Jubbulpore wires under date January 21:—

The wagons of 45 Up-goods train which were derailed at about 2 p.m. on the 20th instant have been rerailed and normal working has been resumed at 13 hours date.—A. P.


TO SECURE
**Health & Strength**
USE
ZANDU'S
**Makardhwaj**
*a Remedy that in*
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
**Unrivalled in Ayurved**
IN
**General Debility**
**Nervous Debility**
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
**Makardhwaj**
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
**Makardhwaj Guti**
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
*Have it from To-day*
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
**ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.**
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2


## *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

### TO DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN' 24TH.)

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).**

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are born to be a leader who though not necessarily an opportunist is bound to change his opinion at the change of each season at the latest, due to heavy pressure on your mental equipment—exacting from it more than it can safely give or bear, fully believing thereby you are advancing the cause of your party, if not the country. Between two stools a man falls to the ground. Among the shaking nauseating "stools" of parties you will be a political patient for most of the time, or a shuttle-cock to be handled about by cunning two-footed foxes who know well how to make cat's-paw of you. You will spend a lot for furthering the interests of your coterie, though in that pastime of yours you are apt to forget the interests of your own kith and kin, justifying a local proverb "a fool at home, a wise man outside." After passing almost your whole life in circumstances which will make both ends meet, at the most, you will have a windfall, at a time when your one foot is in the grave or in the cremation ground. You will not then care for it, exactly like G. B. Shaw who in declining the Nobel Prize of £6,500—a sum that would make the mouth of a scribbler water—said: "The money is a life-belt thrown to a swimmer who has already reached the shore in safety." You will lay the flattering sanction—I mean unction—to your soul that you have contributed your mite in making your country reach the goal of Swaraj in safety which is bound to come—if not with the Seven Wise-men of Britain in 1928, in a few years hence positively.

# STRIKE IN SASSOON GROUP CONTINUES

## THREE OUT OF FOUR MILLS REMAIN CLOSED.

As predicted in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Monday, three mills out of four of the Sassoon group remained closed on account of the absence of workers. Not a single workman of the Manchester, the Rachael and the David Mills turned up to resume work on Monday morning in spite of the alluring offers of the management. While a huge majority of workmen thus stood by their fellow-workmen in their determination to put up a fight against the determination of their employers to introduce the new system. Some 200 workmen of the Apollo Mills which, as stated yesterday, was working on the new system for some time past, appeared before the authorities of the Apollo Mills on Monday morning and offered to resume work. They were at once admitted and the mills began working though not one more worker resumed during the day. And it is very probable that no more workers would follow the 200 men who, according to the statement of the strikers, have betrayed them.

The rest of the workers who are on strike are as firm as ever. They have, in no way, been influenced by the platitudes of the "Moderate" labourites who seem to be anxious to see that the strikers go to work, nor have they any intention to pursuade those who have resumed work on Monday to down tools again. Small groups of them gathered in the mills area on Monday morning, but there was not the least indication of any trouble. Those who resumed work could do so without any pursuasion or molestation from their comrades who were standing near the mills. The situation was absolutely peaceful, the police pickets keeping a watch as usual.

# REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

## FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

## THE JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

(Continued from page 6.)

work among the humble folk that surround us must be more thorough and extensive, and as a society of mainly intellectual workers we have to attempt and to achieve much more. But we are as yet young and too uncertain about our very existence to give to our world all that can be demanded of energetic and ambitious youth.

We had hopes of a moment's respite from our financial troubles when Providence set us another ordeal by taking from our midst the one who most ardently believed in our ideals, and who sacrificed in our cause all the comforts and the freedom from care to which his old age entitled him. Hakim Ajmal Khan was not only the financial mainstay of the Jamia. He embodied in his personality all that the ambitious in the Jamia aspire to, the unruffled serenity of a profound experience, the sensitiveness to all sufferings, the eager yearning for all that is good and does good, the deep faith and the hopeful eyes that ever look into the far distance. He is now gone, and we must walk the weary way of life alone. But we feel nevertheless that his spirit broods over us, suffering in our sorrow, rejoicing in our joy, and shall continue to inspire us from endeavour to endeavour.

## BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS MEET

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

An informal conference of Brahmins and non-Brahmins took place his evening at Gokhale Hall to devise ways and means to do away with caste difference in social and religious matters. The conference was attended by nearly seventy persons, among whom were the Chief Minister, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. George Joseph.—Free Press.

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Delhi, January 23.—Pandit Indra and Mr. Satyakam, editor and assistant editor of the "Arjun" who were kept in the Central Jail have been transferred to Ferozpore Jail.—Free Press.

## JAMSHEDPUR STEEL WORKS

### LABOUR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 22.

Mr G. Sethi, Honorary Secretary, the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires, the following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, on Friday last :(1) The Labour Association is very much disappointed to find that several Indians, who had been holding positions of responsibility and trust for a long time had to leave the Steel Company's services for one reason or the other or have been removed to secondary positions and urges on the Board of Directors to take effective measures to manage the whole concern with children of the soil, within the shortest possible time, in view of the history of similar enterprises in Europe and America, and in order to bring the affairs of the Company to a strong and solid basis. (2) The Association is strongly of opinion that one of the Indian Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company should devote his whole attention to the industry and preferably stay at Jamshedpur.

## HARTAL PROPAGAND

(Continued from page 7).

The attention of all Congress members in the U. P. Council has been drawn to those portions of the Madras resolution which relates to them. Town and District Congress Committees have been called upon to exert themselves to make to proposed hartal on February 3 a success and arrange mass meetings in the evening which should be attended by people of all classes.

Besides this all Municipal and District Boards are being approached to close all institutions under their control. All Bar and Mukhtar associations in the Province are being addressed with a request that their members should not attend Courts on that day following the example set by the Bar in Egypt when the Milner Mission visited that country. The authorities of the Benares Hindu University and other institutions are also being addressed with the same purpose. It is expected that these efforts will meet with a very generous response, at any rate so far as the general public are concerned.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive Committee of the P. C. C. meet in Lucknow on January 29. The agenda includes considerations of the carrying out of the resolutions regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission, boycott of the British goods, and the Congress attitude regarding the forthcoming elections of the Municipal and District Boards.—Free Press.

## COMMUNAL UNITY

### SALEM MUSLIMS' CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE

SALEM, Jan. 23.

No change is reported in the communal situation. Doctor Varadharajulu who arrived here from Madras at the request of the leaders of both the communities interviewed leaders of the Hindus and the Muslims with a view to bring about reconciliation. A conference was held under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner to discuss the situation created by the recent communal trouble and to bring about rapprochement between the two communities. Several Muslims it is reported expressed themselves willing not to play music before Hindu temples and also to abide by any settlement suggested by Dr. Varadharajulu. The conference met to-day also.—A. P.

## THE CAPITOL.

The proceeds of the opening night at the Capitol (Old Gaiety Theatre) which amounted to Rs. 1,007, will be handed over to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Lady Wilson will attend to-night's performance at the Capitol with friends when the "Flag Lieutenant" will be screened.

## VIGOROUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 7).

dustan Times" writes under date January 20:—

His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Governor of the United Provinces who arrived in Delhi two days ago, left last night for Lucknow. He had a long conversation with His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. V. J. Patel and other high officials. It is believed that Sir Alexander Muddiman had been entrusted by the Secretary of State with some very important mattere relating to the Statutory Commission. It is believed that certain definite hints have been given as to what attitude the Government should adopt in reference to the boycott, and how the way should be paved for the reception of the Commission in India. It is also understood that instructions have been sent to various Provincial Governments asking them to undertake effective means to frustrate the boycott and rally the co-operating sections around them.

## IN C. P. MINISTERS' FOOTSTEPS

### DR. P. SUBBARAYAN TO ABIDE BY COUNCIL'S DECISION

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

It is understood that Dr. P. Subbarayan, Chief Minister to the Madras Government has declared his willingness to follow the lead of the Central Provinces Ministers and abide by the decision of the Madras Legislative Council with regard to the Boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

## NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION

### RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The Congress Party has decided to move the resolution expressing want of confidence in the Commission at the Council meeting to-morrow. They will also move for the adjournment of other businesses of the House so that it could be taken up at once.

MINISTERIALISTS UNDECIDED.

It is believed that the Justicites would stand by their party decision and support the motion. As for the Ministerialists, it is clear they will vote as a party. At their meeting held yesterday, they could not come to a decision either to boycott or to co-operate. The trend of discussion was to give freedom to individuals to vote as they liked on to-morrow's resolution. It is expected many of the Independents would vote for the resolution. It is learnt that the proposed non-confidence motion in the Ministry has now been definitely given up. It originated in the Swarajist Party, but it could not be known if the Justicites would support it, till they were aware of the actual text of the action and its chance of success and the likely results.—Free Press.

## IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD

### MRS. NAIDU AS KAMALA LECTURER

CALCUTTA, Jn. 23.

The first of the Kamala Lectures for the year was over to-day. The eagerness of the crowds that gathered about the Senate Hall this afternoon to see the lecturer Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was so great that they had rushed into the Hall and got themselves fixed up at every available inch of space long before the appointed hour. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was profusely cheered as she entered the Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University presided. Mrs. Naidu spoke on the Ideals of Indian Womanhood. The lecture was heard with rapt attention by the audience consisting of a large number of ladies.

CALCUTTA, Jan 23.

"To-day we have amidst us busy people who come in the guise of friends to interpret to the world. They come with their hands dipped in gold and say we will interpret cow-like patience of women of India to awaken the sympathy of the world. The answer to all those who come to exploit our weakness, to expose the secrets of our home is our redemption which is in our own hands. We shall break through walls that imprison us tear up the veils that stiffle us. We shall do these by the miracye of our womanhood. We do not ask any friend to come not any foe in the guise of a friend merely to exploit while they pretend to succour and solace our womanhood. This is the answer that we have to give," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu giving her first Kamala lecture founded by the late Sir Ashutosa Mukherjee in memory of his daughter.

Continuing, Mrs Sarojini Naidu said: "To day India is in the throes of death and terrifying Yama is seizing the soul of manhood of India. I want the spirit of Savitri to come to our salvation. I want you to be a living testimony of central ideal of Indian womanhood, which began with purity of Sita, who challenged fire."—Free Press.

Mrs. Naidu will continue her lectures to-morrow and the day after.—Free Press.

## BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN CULCUTTA.

### MRS. NAIDU ADDRESSES MASS MEETING

CALCUTTA, Jan 23.

Resolve to boycott the Simon Commission and make the hartal on February 3 a great success was once again reiterated at a public meeting held this evening at Harishpark

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who addressed the meeting, said they were now living amidst death like automatons under the bureaucratic will. The Commission had been appointed by Britian in the midst of a tragedy of dissension to gain her end. They must show by driving out communal demon that we would not tolerate insult and thus lay the foundation of Swaraj.—Free Press.

# INDORE ROMANCE

## EFFORTS TO WIN OVER RANIS

### MORE OPPOSITION TO MARRIAGE

Although the future plans of the ex-Maharaja of Indore are still kept secret the movements of his emissaries at Indore do not keep any doubt in the mind of the public that the wishes of the ex-Maharaja are far from being fructified in regard to his marriage with Miss Miller. Mr. Abdur Raschid, the Private Secretary of the ex-Maharaja and Captain Borade who arrived in Bombay a few days ago went post haste to Indore and are busy interviewing the senior and junior Ranis as well as the Chief Officials of the Cabinet. Both of them soon after their arrival interviewed senior Maharani Chandravatibai in Manek Baug Palace and then went to the junior Maharani Indirabai at Durya Mahal at Burwaha. They tried to persuade them to give their assent to the Takojirai-Miller marriage, but without any success. They are, however, not yet disappointed and are making every effort to win the Dhangar community to their side.

Captain Borade called the leaders of the Dhangar community and tried to create a favourable opinion of these people, but they too were found to be adamant and do not look upon the third wedding of the ex-Maharaja with an approving eye. There was a newspaper report some time ago that the Indore Cabinet too was against the proposed marriage and Mr. Rasehid interviewed the Chief Minister but with what success it is not known. The result of this confabulation was that the Chief Minister has sent his private Secretary along with Mr. V. P. Bhandarker (grandson of Dr. Bhandarker) to Colombo with a certain message to the ex-Maharaja. While the people of Indore are excited over the third wedding of the ex-Maharaja, an agreeable surprise was sprung upon them by the news that Sir Hukumchand went all the way from Colombo to see the ex-Maharaja. The surprise is all the greater, realising the fact that no Indore State officials are allowed to see the ex-Maharaja without the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General. Apart from the public feeling and the objection of the relatives of the ex-Maharaja against the proposed marriage who include his step-mother and sisters, there is another reason why this wedding should not take place, and that is on some social grounds. The ex-Maharaja lost his brother-in-law, Sardar Kondaji Rao, at Dhulia on the 14th instant. His sister Lilavatibai is therefore in mourning and the death has cast a gloom over the whole family. It is not likely, therefore, that this wedding will take place shortly as was anticipated in some quarters.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Jute shares Howrah Clive opened strong. Business done at higher rate, closing easy owing to profit taking.

Cotton Bengal Nagpore slightly down Coal quiet. Industrial interest in Bengal iron and steels. Teas limited business. Prices steady. Govt. securities three and a half per cent. paper. Better rates on enquiry.

G. P. 3-1/2 per cent., G. P. 76/4 6 per cent. bonds (1930), 103/3 6 per cent. bonds (1931), 101/6 E. I. Bank, Imperial 1422/8.

Cotton Bengal Nagpur 30/8

Jutes Auckland 393/; Barnagore 365/; Bally 333/8 Birla 17/6; Clive 51/8; 50/10; 50/6; Craig 6/10. Dalhousie 586/. Fort-William 484/; Howrah 65/12, 64/12; Kamarhatty 886/; E. I. Kankinarrah, 668/8; Nuddea 55/8; National 35/12. Northbrook 72/8; Orient 319; Presidency 13/6, 13/11; Reliance 90/8; Waverley 8/12.

Coals Kuandi 2/6; Ghusick 5/.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19/10; Iron Steel 20/12. Burn and Co. 432/8. Hessian 16/10; Raw Jute 65/6.

## HAKIMJEE'S SON SUCCEEDS HIM

### HINDUSTANI DAWAKHANA UNDER HIS CHARGE

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

On the 7th of January, 1928, the Managing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, unanimously elected Hakim Mohammad Jamil Khan Sahib, son of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib as Secretary of the Board. A general meeting of the Board was held on the 23rd January and his election was confirmed. Now the College and the Hindustani Dawakhana enjoy his direct patronage and supervision.

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## "HEADING STRAIGHT FOR DISASTER"

### MR. MARZBAN ON CORPORATION FINANCE

It was stated in our issue of Wednesday last, in reporting the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, that the "City Fathers" indulged, that day, in chit-chat. Partly as a result of this, and partly to his back being turned against the reporters' seats, Mr. P. J. Marzban was inaudible to reporters. He now sends us a copy of his speech from which the following extracts are given:—

It is generally supposed that the members of the Standing Committee are joint authors of the Budget. And as such it is but natural that they are expected to be more in the category of criticised than that of the critics. As a member of the Standing Committee I should have liked to abstain from commenting any further on this Budget, since I already have had ample opportunities to express my views, ere now, on the various aspects of our finances. But I feel that entire silence on the part of the members of the Standing Committee is likely to be misinterpreted; And I think it my duty to reply to-day to some remarks made by previous speakers, especially to the acrid criticism of my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

"HALF-RESERVED PRAISE."

Mr. Jamnadas has given great "Shabashee" to the Standing Committee for the great pains they have taken after the Budget. I thank him for this compliment, but the praise given us is "half-reserved." He charges the Standing Committee with being quite indifferent to the enormous rise in the expenditure and with being entirely callous to the disastrous financial situation of the Corporation. I must say that this is very unfair indictment. After literally burning the electric current for days together, the Standing Committee has been able to curtail the Loan Works total by nine lakhs, to chop the Revenue side figures by 4 1|2 lakhs in expenditure and have restricted the proposed new loan of 43 lakhs to 25 lakhs. Well, Sir, this is all we could possibly do. These figures that we have given you are the irreducible minimum. Of that the Standing Committee has been convinced. And this is achieved only by the undaunted tenacity of our Chairman and the cordial co-operation of our Municipal Commissioner. I express my sense of gratitude to Mr. Clayton for the forbearance he has shown whilst the Budget discussion was progressing. After a whole day's hard work and worry, he sat with us late till midnight, day after day and helped us to cut and prune Budget figures mercilessly here, there and everywhere. I am afraid we have sorely tried his patience and his temper!

HEADING FOR DISASTER.

Mr. Jamnadas has drawn a very gloomy picture of our finances; and I think he is perfectly justified in his pessimism. We all know, Sir,—and the Standing Committee fully realises it—that we are straight for disaster. Our finances are in a hopeless condition and we are well-nigh on the verge of bankruptcy with an alarmingly increasing burden of liabilities. But whose fault it is? Surely not that of the Standing Committee. To suggest that the Standing Committee is not aware of the anxious financial situation is absurd—I am surprised to see such an insinuation coming from an ex-member of the Standing Committee and a financier like Mr. Jamnadas.

Sir, the Standing Committee had to budget for huge loan works expenditure works that are half finished and in full progress. In fact the Standing Committee was given a legacy of a large debt, that could not be repudiated. The Corporation and the Executive have launched in past years gigantic Capital works schemes, which next year we 'must' complete and finance. There is no turning back. I give only one instance—the monsterous Balliard Pier Hornby Road Scheme. I am sorry to refer to it again and again. This Scheme must be pushed through now to its bitterest end. The Standing Committee has no alternative but to budget for its further progress next year. We lose actally three hundred rupees per day on this venture.

I perfectly agree with Mr. Jamnadas, I say in deploring the present state of affairs of the pecuniary position of our Municipality. But it is our own fault. Our executive, the Commissioner, with all his wonderful abilities, is an idealist and a dreamer; and, I am afraid, so are some of the Corporators, especially the nominated Corporators.

A CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

The way we have been rushing about with wanting this and wanting that, appeared to me at one time, to have only one ultimate solution; one per cent. rise in the general tax! But that catastrophe has been averted. I am glad to say, by the handling of our next year's budget, by two of our most competent and able financiers—Mr. H. B. Clayton and Mr. Tambe, the Chief Accountant. But still, Sir, it is a deficit budget—with a deficit of six lacs. However considering our proverbial weakness of under-estimating the income and over-estimating the expenditure, I am optimistic enough to trust that the budget will balance itself at the end of the next year.

Now I come to the most encouraging part of the whole affair—our surplus cash balance of 58 lacs. I think the Commissioner was contemplating quite a new loan in spite of this large balance in hand. To go in for a new loan and pay 6 per cent interest charges, whilst our own surplus cash in hand would realize only 4 per cent. is to my mind the most unbusinesslike deal possible. However I am glad to see that the Standing Committee are minded to utilise about 25 lacs for a new loan to complete some of our Capital works next year. A very bulky surplus cash balance is always a dangerous temptation for the Commissioner to come to the Corporation with demands for extra grants.


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**Aksir No. 50.**—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtues in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know its good effects. **Price :—30 Pills Rs. 14 ; 15 Pills Rs: 7 ; or less 2 Pills per Rupee.**

**Aksir No. 1.**—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce. **Price :—64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As. 8.**

**Aksir No. 12.**—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. **Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills ; Sample Re. 1.**

**Aksir No. 40.**—A very useful thing for students and celibates to cure dreams. **Price Re. 1. Sample As. 4.**

**Aksir No. 27.**—Two pills with milk will make one feel afresh. **Price 60 Pills Re. 1. Sample As. 8 only.**

**Aksir No. 34.**—A splendid cure for spermatorrhoea. Cures completely in a short time. **Price 32 pills Rs. 2. Sample As. 8. For 34 B, which is also a brain and heart tonic, Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.**

**Aksir No. 15.**—Makardhwaja the greatest tonic of the Vedicshastras Rejuvinates, and gives health and long life. **Price Rs. 50 per tola. Rs. 4/4/- per masha.**

**Aksir No. 26.**—(gold burnt.) Tones up the whole system, brain and heart and is also a sexual Tonic. **Price Rs. 80/- per tola. 1 masha Rs. 7/2/-.**

**Tila No. 14.**—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them. **Price Rs. 6. Sample Rs. 3.**

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## NO IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS

### U. S. AND LATIN AMERICA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Havana.—Mr. Hughes in the course of a speech at a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba declared that the United States, far from harbouring imperialistic designs in Latin America, desired to see south of the Rio Grande independent strong and prosperous Republics, but for the full enjoyment of independence, stability was necessary, and it was in the cause of stability, and, therefore, independence that the United States had sent armies of occupation to Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua. She had withdrawn from Santo Domingo, and would quit Haiti wherever they had reasonable expectation of stability there, and would retire from Nicaragua as soon as possible. She had entered the country at the request of both the parties in the interest of peace, order and fair elections to meet an imperative but temporary exigency.—Reuter.

## PAN-AMERICAN UNION

### MEXICAN DELEGATION SPRINGS SURPRISE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Havana.—The Mexican Delegation to the Pan-American Conference has sprung surprise by announcing its intention to propose changing the practice of conferring chairmanship of the governing body of the Pan-American Union on the United States, substituting for it an arrangement by which the chairmanship will go, in alphabetical rotation, to all nations belonging to the Union. While there is no expectation of the adoption of the Mexican proposal, the suggestion is very surprising, since it had been understood that efforts of the United States Ambassador in Mexico had resulted in an agreement that Mexico would not attempt to embarass the United States at the Conference.—Reuter.

## RECEPTION AT NICE

### TO REACH PARIS ON TUESDAY EVENING

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Nice.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan will arrive here this evening and will be met at the frontier station by the Prefect of Alpes Maritimes and the local authorities. They will stay at Hotel Cimiez. A military parade will be held in their honour to-morrow morning and they will leave for Paris on Tuesday evening.—Reuter.

## KING AMANULLAH VISITS SPEZIA AND GENOA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Spezia.—The King of Afghanistan arrived here on board the cruiser Pantera and was received with salutes from forts and warships. He visited the battleship "Duilio" where he received a number of Italian naval authorities. Subsequently he attended a luncheon in his honour by the Italian admiral and after that left for Genoa.—Reuter.

Genoa.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here and were welcomed by a cheering crowd. They immediately left for France.—Reuter.


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78-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.


## MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The condition of the Maharani of Cooch Behar shows satisfactory improvement.—Reuter.

## ABETTING COMMISSION OF SUTTEE

### 16 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

PATNA, Jan. 23.

In the Barh suttee case in which sixteen persons stand charged with abetting the commission of a suttee by a Brahmin woman, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Hydor, Senior Deputy Magistrate has passed orders committing all the accused to sessions under sections 120 (B) (Criminal conspiracy) 306 (Abetment of suicide) and 149 (offence with common object), of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

An Associated Press message states that there is no truth in the report from Madras that Mr. Coatman, Director of Public Information, will proceed on a six months' leave.

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"And to think that a short time ago he was one of those nervous, plodding men of whom nobody takes much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now. He simply radiates energy and power."

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Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist, writes:

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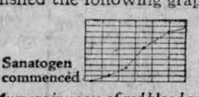


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L.P. 66?.

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## THE NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS

### SPECIALIST DESCRIBES AMAZING RESULTS

"I am almost astounded myself, sometimes, at the results", said Major Vincent Nesfield, the Harley-street specialist and ophthalmic surgeon at the Queen's Hospital for Children, whose amazing new cure for deafness is the talk of the medical world.

Persons who have been deaf for as long as 30 years may now have their hearing restored by an operation to make a new air passage to the middle ear.

Major Nesfield has given some remarkable instances of this operation and quotes from 200 operations on persons whose ages range from four to 70 years.

"I can say", he said, "that, in a certain number of cases, there have been wonderful cures; some are fair; none is worse than before the operation."

"My attention was first directed to the prevalence of the disease while I was in the Indian Medical Service in 1919. I had never seen so many deaf people.

AIR INTO THE EAR.

'For months I devoted my whole thought to the problem, and specialised in removing cataracts. I came to the conclusion that, as the aim in such cases was to let light into the eye, so in the case of deafness it should be to let air into the ear.

"Deafness is due to the non-entry of air into the ear, through what is known as the eustachian tube, which runs from the throat to the middle ear.

"It is impossible to get to this organ, and if one tries to remove the obstruction by blowing through the tube it only sends the substance into a 'cul-de-sac.' Therefore it occurred to me to make what one might call an additional tube from the external ear around to the middle ear.

"This gives the person an air inlet which goes to the middle ear. This is a delicate operation and entails a great physical effort on the surgeon.

HISTORIC DISCOVERY.

"I use a local anaesthetic and chloroform and the operation takes about half an hour. So far as I can make out 'this is the only definite attempt that has been made in the history of medicine and surgery in this country to produce hearing.'"

Major Nesfield told how he came to carry out his first operation.

"One day while I was in India", he said, "I removed the cataracts from both eyes of an old Sikh who was totally blind, and he was able to see beautifully.

## PROGRESSIVE ROHA

### AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

(From a Correspondent.)

ROHA, Jan. 20.

The Roha Taluka Development Association is to be congratulated on the initiative it has taken to arrange an Agricultural Exhibition at Kille, about three miles from Roha, Dist. Kolaba. The exhibition bids fair to be a unique one in these parts. Owing to the tail water from the Mulsi dam, the aspect of the country from Patnus to Roha is bound to be changed in the next few years. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the agriculturists be made aware of the possibilities of development in agriculture, both as regards the introduction of new crops, and the modern methods of Agriculture.

Preparations are in full swing and an extensive Mandap has been erected to accommodate the poultry, the crops and in bye industries. A practical demonstration by the K. E. S. Industrial School, Alibag, and the Khadi workers at Ratnagiri is proposed to be given on the spot. Other local industries such as blanket-weaving will also be represented.

The District Co-operative conference meets in the same Mandap by the 12th of February. It is also propose to hold a secretaries' training class in Co-operation. Many important questions affecting the agriculturists such as the free use of the tail water to Co-operative Societies etc. are to be discussed. It is hoped Co-operators from over the whole district will muster strong to make the conference a success.

## PROGRESS IN RUSSIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE

### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE TO EXAMINE BRAINS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (By Mail.)

Russian Medical Science is advancing and an institute of Brains has recently been established by the Commissariat of Health for the purpose of examining the brain structure of great intellectual personages. This institute is under the directorship of Professor Oscar Focht, renowned as the world's greatest living authority on the formation of the human brain.

Professor Focht has been commissioned to examine the brain of Lenin and he will conduct his investigations by means of a remarkable new apparatus, his own invention, called the microtome.

This amazing instrument dissects the brain under inspection into five equal parts and the same time, makes an impression of it in wax.

These brain sections are then sub-divided into 25,000—35,000 minute pieces, each of which is examined under the microscope.

In European scientific circles it is held that Professor Focht's Inventions will revolutionise the study of the brain.—Free Press.

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## PARSIS AND BOYCOTT

### PROF. P. A. WADIA'S VIEWS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when feeble attempts are made in some interested and inspired quarters to misrepresent the views of the Parsee community on the "Simon Show", it would be interesting to know the views of Prf. P.A. Wadia M.A., on the subject.

I venture to state that Prof. Wadia correctly represents not only the views prevailing amongst the average educated intelligent Parsi but as it were reflects the political mind of the whole country on this subject.

Writing on the subject Prof. Wadia states:—

"If the country is agreed on a boycott, we would be disloyal to our best traditions and to the country to which" we belong if we were to appear before the Commission as a community and to make a bargain out of our professions of loyalty to the powers-that-be. But if we protest, it is not simply on the ground that the Commission does not include Indians; it is on the wider ground that the England's trusteeship is a self appropriated trusteeship that India's backwardness is a pretext for exploitation, and that if India is to be respected by the rest of the world, she must vindicate her claim to respect by resisting the temptation to the compromise which will face her in the immediate future."

Yours etc.,

KAIKOBAD D. NARIMAN.

Carter Road, Andheri, Jan. 18.

## "BEEF LANE"

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—There is a blind Lane called the 'Beef Lane' branching of from the Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, near the Bombay Chamber of Commerce premises. It is inhabited by some respectable families of Parsis as well as by some Hindus. I do notknow the circumstances under which the Municipal Corporation ratified the proposal to call it by the above ugly name. It is apparent that the name as it stands, offends against the Hindu sentiment and is a blot on the fair reputation of a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. It is hardly creditable to the Municipal Corporators that such a name should have continued to appear for a long a time past in a public place like the above. I would therefore, through your valuable columns, draw the attention of the Municipal Corporators, particularly of the Hindu section, to move at an early date for the removal of that highly objectionable name on the said street.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVA DATTA.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

### ROAD MAKING-INCREASINGLY TECHNICAL ART.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

Giving evidence before the Road Development Committee, Mr. Burdon, Finance Secretary, explained the legislative and administrative difficulties in the way of creating a separate road fund, but agreed with Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. Jayakar that they might be surmounted if, on the analogy of the light house fund, a convention could be established by which the proposed extra duty of two annas on petrol could be submitted the formal vote of the Legislature for its sanction, and distributed to the Provinces on the distinct understanding that the money should not be diverted to other causes, and provided that the period over which this convention, is to be worked is prestricted.

Witness considered as an impossibility, in the present circumstances in such a vast country as India, the suggestion of Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Jayakar to create a Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Brebner, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, pointed out that road-making was becoming an increasingly technical art, and he suggested the allotment of a definite portion of the expected increased revenue for research and investigation of the methods of road construction.—A. P.

## EX COMMANDER OF RUMANIAN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

### PLIGHT OF MIHAI BUJOR IN GAOL

LONDON, Jan. 4 (By Mail.)

The report of the Labour and Socialist International on the condition of political prisoners in Rumania relates the story of Mihai Bujor. Mihai Bujor was commander of the Rumanian revolutionary battalion in Odessa in 1918. He returned to Rumania in 1920, and underwent a trial and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He was served seven years of his sentence.

He is confined in a small cell in solitary confinement. He is compelled to take his daily exercise alone. Even his warder is deaf and dumb.

Two Socialists who after a long agitation, were able to see him, state although he is only 46 they found him a decrept old man. So disastrous has the effect of solitary confinement and ill-treatment been that he had to collect his thoughts for a long while before he could find words to express himself.—Free Press.

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## "MOTHER INDIA"

### FULL OF RECKLESS ASSERTION, EXAGGERATION & SENSATIONALISM

Mr. A. L. Saunders criticising Miss Mayo's remarks in "Mother India," writes as under in "The Literary Guide":—

The success of Miss Katherine Mayo's book has been amazing. It has been already five times reprinted in its first year, and its sales have exceeded those of best-selling novels and scandalous memoirs. This at first sight is not easy to understand. The book is good journalism, no doubt. The style is vivid and picturesque, but descriptions of the Benares ghats and the caravans of the Khyber are not very fresh. Miss Mayo has a seeing eye, and her personal observation is often keen and true. She is boldly outspoken. She can handle statistics, though in a rather slap-dash fashion. She does not sift her authorities, and is particularly fond of quoting Mr. M. K. Gandhi of all people, as an authority on Indian social life, religion, and politics. Her picture of India reminds one of a Cubist portrait: every feature accurately observed and strikingly delineated, but the whole effect hopelessly distorted.

The extent to which Miss Mayo can go 'wildly wrong in her generalizations' may be gathered from a few quotations. Of the frontier tribes of the Khyber country she writes: "Their whole life is war, clan on clan, house on house, man on man, Muslim on Hindu." This is asserted of the present day. Of Indian physique she says: "The average male Hindu of thirty is an old man. Seven to eight out of ten such males between twenty-five and thirty are impotent." Of village life she writes: "The Hindu peasant villager's wife will not leave her girl child alone for the space of an hour, being practically sure that if she does so the child will be ruined." And finally reaches the following: "Indian women of child-bearing age cannot safely venture without special protection within reach of Indian men."

As Miss Mayo's countrymen say, 'can you beat it?' She remarks at the beginning of her book that when she started on this Indian voyage of discovery she was warned not to generalize. It is a pity such eminently judicious advice should have been disregarded.

Why, then, the book's success? Partly because of its appeal to a certain political school, the class of people who subscribed £25,000 to General Dyer; much more because it is an exhortation and a justification for missionary enterprise. Missionary societies, like the Churches, are feeling the chill blast of unbelief, but cannot so well shelter under the convenient cloak of "reinterpretation in terms of modern thought." The difficulty is in man-power rather than in money. The ranker the harvest is represented, the more hope of additional labourers.

It would take too long to follow Miss Mayo's philippic through each heading 'Indian ways of living,' which for her are insanitary in the extreme, 'are in many respects cleanlier than those of Europe.' She has, unfortunately, only too good a case for her descriptions of cruelty to animals; but the cruelty of Indians is callousness—seldom active, as in Europe. It is the doing of men who are themselves underfed and hard-worked and comfortless. Our humanity to animals is really not much more than a century old; and, though inspired writings are not a reliable guide, it is to be noted that while Hindu, Mahomedan, and Buddhist Scriptures preach kindness to animals, our Gospels are silent on the point, and the Catholic doctrine, that animals have no souls like men, does undoubtedly make for inhumanity.

Sacred books, though some guide to a people's ideals, are rarely trustworthy as a picture of actual life. It would be a mistake, for instance, to interpret the Gospel precepts as to taking no thought for the morrow, laying up no treasure on earth, and giving away all one's possessions, as if they represented the actual practice of Scotch, or American business men. Miss Mayo quotes the Hindu Scriptures as supporting her 'hopelessly incorrect representation of the domestic life of Indian women and children and the social life of Indian outcasts.' The Hindu Shastras may describe the Hindu wife as a submissive serf, and the Hindu widow as a down-trodden chattel. The average Hindu husband or son knows better. As to the outcasts—or untouchables, as she calls them—Miss Mayo's account of their degradation is exaggerated, though she has got two important facts correctly. One is that the stem and substance of the Indian-caste division, which has flowered into multitudinous sub-divisions, is the racial antagonism between the conquering Aryans (fair-skinned) and the conquered Dravidians (negroids). 'The same caste rule prevails in United States, but is more violently enforced, and subscribers to American missions would do well to remember it.' The other fact is that the large majority of Indian Mussalmans, as of Indian Christians, are converted outcasts or their descendants. The effect of this on the alleged oppression of outcasts is obvious. You cannot oppress people very seriously when it is perfectly easy for them to transform themselves into members of communities you dare not meddle with.

The most sensational part of Miss Mayo's book deals with marital intercourse, premature and excessive. There is much dreadful truth in what she says and no true friend of India would deny it. Indian social life is overcharged with sensuality, though perhaps not much worse than certain parts of Continental Europe and Southern America. Distinction must be made between infant marriage and marriage at an age which, if early by our standards, is not wholly unreasonable. Infant marriage is practically confined to the higest castes, and does not necessarily involve handing over the child-bride to her husband. That waits for a later ceremony, when she has attained puberty. Real marriage in India for all communities alike—Hindu, Mahomedans, Anglo-Indian, and Christian—takes place at what we should consider a very early age. The large Christian communities under missionary control, orphanages and the like, are specially given to it. The missionaries feed their children very well: the girls do not do field work as they would at home, girls and boys are co-educated. Then perplexities arise. "What am I to do?" says the missionary. "I know it is much too young for them to marry, but at all costs one must prevent sin."

We have in England got our marriage—or at least our divorce—law into a hopeless tangle, largely owing to the fact that it is the only field of social life in which theology still counts for something. If we studied Asiatic marriage customs in any spirit but that of the Phairisee, we might find some useful guidance. One could instance the Mahomedan rule—that all marriages must be performed by a civil official; the custom, also Mahomedan, of drawing up marriage contracts so as to provide for all contingencies, including divorce; and the practice of the bulk of the Hindus of making marriage and divorce community affairs carried out in the presence of and by the authority of the caste assembly. The idea of perjury and pretence as recognised features of divorce cases would be repugnant to decent Indians.

The book is clever, even brilliant. It is earnest and plain-spoken. But 'its recklessness of assertion, exaggeration, and sensationalism' make it 'useless as a sociological study.'

Mr. Eugen Szalmari, Editor of "Berliner Tageblatt", who has contributed a special article on the "Importance of the News Reel" to the "Bombay Chronicle."

These two head studies exhibited at the Bombay Arts Society's Exhibition are the handiwork of Messrs. N. K. Goregaokar and B' K. Goregaokar respectively. The first won Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Prize, while the other was awarded the Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture.

## ADVENT OF BOLSHEVISM.

### TSARIST EMPRESS WHO GAVE BIRTH TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

The pile of wreckage we call Soviet Russia was created by three people, the Empress Alexandra, Rasputin, her evil genius, and Lenin. And the greatest factor in the evolution of the Bolshevist State was the wonderful love of the Empress for her husband. This is the revelation of M. Poliakoff in "The Tragic Bride" (Appleton, 15s.), perhaps the greatest Royal love story ever told.

Had Nicholas II married any Princess other than the daughter of the Grand Duke of Nesse, had he been a roue tolerated by the woman compelled by fate to share his throne, Soviet Russia might never have existed.

Tsarism was killed by love, the grand passion of the otherwise very ordinary ruler of Russia. Such was the infatuation of Nicholas for his Hessian bride that his love increased instead of diminishing with the years.

BARRING THE WAY.

In the hours of Russia's crisis, which began ten years before the war, it was the Empress who barred the way to all the reforms. Here was the voice that stilled all thought of concessions through which the Romanoff might still have held the affection of his people.

Alexandra was reactionary and threw all her influence into scale against change in the direction of national freedom. But even her dictated was policy by solicitude for her husband and her son, and not to innate love of tyranny. Her one desire was to safeguard the throne of the husband, who down to the last tragic hours was her faithful lover and slave.

Poliakoff, enemy of the Romanoffs, does one great service to humanity. He slays for ever the poisonous insinuations concerning one of the purest-minded of women and the rascally monk Rasputin.

He shows clearly that while the spell cast over the Empress by Rasputin was wholly evil there was nothing immoral in their relations. Here, too, great love was the guiding motive. The Empress, always a dabbler in mysticism, believed the strange mixture of prescience and licentiousness was an Ambassador from God and as such could safeguard her husband's throne and the Royal house.

AMBASSADOR OF THE DEVIL.

Rasputin was Ambassador of the Devil. That was the mistake of "the tragic bride."

In M. Poliakoff's story, one follows the course of swiftly-made history brightened by the love letters of an oft-harassed Tsar to his beloved "Wifey." Even in 1914 when Europe was cutting the cards for the greatest of all gambles, Nicholas pours out his anxieties to "My very own beloved one" and the outwardly cold and beautiful Tzaritsa, whose pet nick-name was "sunny" wrote back giving counsel and advice—alas! not often of the wisest—to "Every Nicky, my own, Your very own deeply-loving old wifey, Aliz."

When the Fires of Fate were burning from end to end of Europe, and Nicholas II was confronted with difficulties and dangers arising out of the great conflict he did his utmost to prevent, his letters from the Front to "Sunny" and the replies of his Empress breathe the same spirit of abiding love.

When things going badly at the front, the Empress writes telling her husband that she does not like his new War Minister. Yet she ends her complaining note: "I cover you with tender kisses. Ever yours your old wifey."

Here is another extract from a letter to the Tsar after he had returned to the front: .....

"Sleep well, my Sunshine, Russia's Saviour. Remeber last night how tenderly we clung together. I shall yearn for your caresses....I kiss you without end and bless you. Holy Angels guard your slumber. I am near and with you for ever and none shall separate us. Your very own wife, Sunny."

This was the woman the vulgar-minded would have us believe was the virtual mistress of Rasputin.

BRAINLESS BUREAUCRATS.

The cheering crowds at the Winter Palace had melted away, the ghosts of armies annihilated by the criminal blundering of the brainless bureaucrats by whom Nicholas was surrounded, were stalking the land, leaving everywhere evidence of the great shadow that had passed.

Hungry mobs were parading the streets of Petrograd, Liberal leaders of the Duma were at the Front imploring the Tsar to listen to the voice of reason before it is too late.

Yet the Empress remained obdurate. Her letters to her husband breathed hatred and defiance of democracy and their effect on his weaker mind was enormous.

When the hapless Tsar had been set aside by the leaders of the Duma, his Empress counsells a policy of procrastination. She writes:

"Clearly they do not want to let you see me unless you sign a Constitution or some horror like that.....If you are forced to make a concessions you are in no case obliged to carry them out because they have been obtained from you in a shameful fashion. We are all in good spirits, not broken by circumstances, only we are anxious for you and feel unspeakably hurt for your sake, my holy Martyr. God Almighty may He assist you.....My heart aches very much.....I am now going out to speak to the soldiers."

AN IMPRESSIVE ACTION.

This last sentence, as M. Poliakoff points out, is a wonderful tribute to the courage of the Empress. It is her only reference to the occasion on which she took one of her daughters by the hand and went out to confront the angry mobs at the Palace gates. Her action so impressed the threatening legions that they dispersed.....

A few days later Nicholas was introduced to his retinue as Colonel Romanoff. The throne was dust. The ex-Tsar was the prisoner of the Liberal-minded Kerensky. But the extremist revolutionary tail was wagging the dog. The hour of Bolshevism was at hand, Kerensky faded out of the picture. The Romanoffs were in the grip of the chiefs of the Soviet Government.

Then comes the Cavalry in the cellars of Ekaterinburg, the butchery of the Royal family by the Soviet Commissar and his too eager minions, and once again note the triumph of great love over futile human hate.

The ashes of "Sunny" and Nicky", the ailing little lad who was their light and joy, and four beautiful daughters lie in a mine shaft in the forest, whither they were hurled by their murderers.

The Bolshevist little recked they had fulfilled the greatest desire of "the tragic bride." On the day when Kings, Queens, and people gathered to see her married, she wrote in the diary of her husband:

"No more separations. At last bound for life and when this life is ended to remain together for all eternity."

The wind soughs in the pine trees that wave over the forest tomb of the Romanoffs—a fitting Requiem for the Emperor and Empress who loved too well.

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